Part One.. MARION WEEKLY STAR. Pages 1-8

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AGUINALDO CAPTURED

Rear Admiral Remey and Major General MacArthur Send Cables Confirming the Early Morning Press Reports from City of Manilla.

Washington, March 28.—The following is the text of Admiral Remey's dispatch regarding the capture of Aguinaldo:

"Vicksburg, March 28.—Bureau of navigation, Washington: Vicksburg sailed eighth with General Funston and eighty-three Macabebes aboard on expedition to capture Aguinaldo. Returned today. Aguinaldo and three staff officers captured and delivered to General MacArthur. (signed) Remey."

CABLEGRAM FROM MACARTHUR.

Washington, March 28.—The dispatch from General MacArthur announcing the capture of Aguinaldo was received at the war department at 12:30 last night, but did not reach the secretary until about 1 this morning. It reads:

"Manila, (No date)—General Funston has just returned from expedition to Palanan, province of Isabella, where he captured Aguinaldo, who is now in my possession at Malacanan. Particulars later. (signed) MacArthur."

Palanan is near the northern coast of Luzon. Malacanan is the Filipino name for the palace which MacArthur occupies as headquarters.

JAPAN'S MIKADO AND HIS FIGHTING LEADERS.

In the event of war with Russia the emperor of Japan is fortunate in having as his assistants many able men. Chief among these are Mr. Yamamoto, minister of the navy and held; Marshal Katsura, minister of war. These are both fighting leaders and to them is due much of the present efficiency of the Japanese army and navy.

PHILIPPINE LEADER COMMITTED TO JAIL

Aguinaldo Is Taken Ashore at Manilla This Afternoon and Locked Up--The Rebel Leader Is Not Captured Without a Struggle--Important Papers Captured With Rebel Chief.

Manilla, March 28.—General Funston arrived here this morning on the gunboat Vicksburg with the insurgent chieftain and president of the so-called Filipino republic, Emilio Aguinaldo, as his prisoner. Along with Aguinaldo were the Filipino officers who had been his trusted companions in his flight from the American troops. Aguinaldo was taken by General Funston and a force of picked men near Casiguran, in the northeast of the island of Luzon.

The plans were carried out most successfully, but Aguinaldo was not captured without a brave resistance on the part of his followers, in which an insurgent major was killed. Important papers were captured with the rebel chief.

Aguinaldo was taken ashore this afternoon, and after having lunch with General MacArthur he was committed to the Anda street jail. He is in good health and cheerful.

Emilio Aguinaldo was born at Inus, in the province of Cavote, island of Luzon, about thirty years ago. His father was a well-to-do planter and gave his son a university education. As a student he showed no evidence of extraordinary ability. From early manhood Aguinaldo took an earnest part in the movement for Philippine independence and when Dr. Rizal, the Philippine patriot, organized the Philippine league of 1893 against the Spanish Aguinaldo was one of his supporters. The Spaniards sent native soldiers to arrest Aguinaldo. The latter shot down the officer in command of the soldiers, and then appealed to the men to join him and fight for liberty. The soldiers were moved by his appeal, and at their head he retired to the forest. He defeated the Spaniards in several engagements, but was badly committed to retire to Hong Kong, along with other insurgent leaders.

When the war between the United States and Spain broke out, Aguinaldo bought arms and ammunition, went back to the Philippines, and organized another insurrection against Spanish authority. Thousands flocked to his standard and he co-operated with the Americans in the deduction of Manilla after Dewey's victory in Manilla bay. It has always been a point in dispute as to whether any promises of independence for the Philippines were made to Aguinaldo at the time Admiral Dewey has asserted that he made none.

After the defeat of Spain and the virtual close of the war, Aguinaldo organized a Philippine republic, and was chosen president, and afterwards had the powers of a dictator conferred upon him by the so-called Philippine congress. As a matter of fact he has always exercised absolute authority over his followers.

The present struggle was brought about by Aguinaldo's troops firing on American troops near Manilla. It has dragged along for more than two years, Aguinaldo's case steadily losing ground, until now nearly all the islands are controlled, at least as to the civilized portions of them, by United States authority. The most serious and perhaps conclusive blow to Aguinaldo's insurrection was the recent surrender of General Trias, the most important Philippine leader, next to Aguinaldo himself. Should Aguinaldo conclude to submit to American authority, the struggle in which he has been the most conspicuous figure might be said to be at an end.

PRESIDENT RECEIVES NEWS OF THE CAPTURE

His Face Lights Up as He Reads the Message, and He Remarks: "That Is Good: That Is Good"--Mr. McKinley Believes the Capture of Aguinaldo Will End the Revolt.

Washington, March 28.—The president received the news of Aguinaldo's capture at 8:30 o'clock this morning as he left his room to go down to breakfast. Telegrapher Smither of the white house force, bore the important information to him, having received it over the wire, as soon as he "sat in" the Western Union wire with the executive mansion.

The president's face lighted up with a smile as he remarked: "That is good: that is good." He took the message with him to his dining room, where he showed it to Mrs. McKinley.

The president feels that the capture of the insurgent chief will end the insurrection as far as all organized opposition to the United States forces is concerned.

P. C. KNOX IS INVITED INTO THE CABINET

Washington, March 28.—Philander C. Knox of Pittsburg has been formally offered the position of attorney general. This was done today by the president, with whom Mr. Knox was closeted for more than an hour. In regard to the matter, Secretary Cortelyou gave out the following statement:

"The president has invited Mr. Knox to accept the portfolio of attorney general. Mr. Knox has not yet signified his acceptance and will not until after his return home."

Mr. Knox will return to Pittsburg this evening, where he will probably announce his acceptance.

GREATEST EXPLOIT OF FUNSTON'S LIFE

The Capture of Aguinaldo Will Probably Change His Rank from a Brigadier General of Volunteers to the Same Rank in the Regular Army--Anecdotes of the Kansasan.

Washington, March 28. — Brigadier General Frederick Funston, the captor of Aguinaldo, has been a newspaper reporter, a railroad conductor, an explorer in Alaska and a fighter in the Cuban revolution and later in the Spanish-American and Philippine wars. He fought bravely under Gomez in Cuba, but withdrew from that service because he could not bear to witness the cold blooded murder of prisoners. He is an Ohio man by birth and very small in stature. His father was a big man. The elder Funston moved to Kansas from Ohio, and was elected to congress. He was a born adventurer of the higher type, cool, quiet and daring. He led a Kansas regiment in the Philippines, was the first to enter the insurgent capital, Malolos, at the head of his men, and won a brigadier generalship by his daring in swimming across the Pampanga river under a heavy fire from the enemy and enabling our troops to capture their position. He has now performed the greatest exploit of his life.

Funston graduated from the Kansas university and decided to be a newspaper man. He got a job on the Kansas City Journal because his father was a congressman. He held it nine months for the same reason, and no other. Frank Hills, then city editor, endured him that long, and finally, when Funston missed a big story because he was reading "A Soldier of Fortune," "fired" him.

"Go back to Kansas, go to the Klondike, go to h—l, if you want to," said Hills, "but don't think you will ever be a newspaper man."

Funston smiled, and went to the Klondike, where he rendered the United States government valuable services on the geological survey. When he got back he wanted to go into the newspaper business again, but not a city editor in Kansas City would have him.

Just about this time the Cubans got into rebellion, and Funston disappeared. Several months later the public heard now and then of "Major Funston," an American, in charge of the Cuban artillery. The artillery, it developed later, consisted of a Gatling gun and an old smoothbore.

Once General Funston was surrounded in a Cuban house by Spaniards. He and a small body of men held off the attacking party, and, during a lull, Funston played the piano to revive his followers' spirits. They all escaped that night.

When Uncle Sam got into the Cuban game Funston came home with a bullet hole through his thigh, and Governor Leedy gave him command of the Kansas regiment—the Twenty-First. But the tactical board wanted him, and he went to Washington, where his knowledge of Cuba stood the board in good stead.

When the Filipino mess resulted, Leedy put him in command of the Twentieth Kansas, then at Frisco. It was here Funston met the present Mrs. Funston and she tells a funny story of her first impression of the general.

"I was in a carriage with some friends at the Presidio one evening when the Twentieth Kansas was giving a dress parade. The colonel was mounted, and he seemed a very imposing man. A friend of mine called him over. As he dismounted I nearly laughed outright, for he seemed such a funny little man in such a great big pair of boots."

But Funston fell in love with the blue eyed San Francisco belle, and in three weeks she was his wife. The next week, he sailed, a colonel.

Funston realized the value of advertising, for he had with him constantly John M. Steele, a correspondent of the Kansas City Star. It was thus that his famous feats, such as his swimming the Rag Rag, etc., saw publicity. When Steele tried to cable the swimming feat, Otis drew his pencil through Funston's name with the curt remark: "If there are any heroes to be made in this war, I propose to make them myself."

But he relented afterward, and the story was sent out. It was only a little while later that Funston was sent to take an interior town. After the orders were given, Otis recalled them. "Too late, General," said General Lawton. "Funston was sent on that expedition and he's had three hours start. You won't hear from him until he reports the capture of the town." And they didn't. This was his method and it won him the single star of a brigadier general. His latest may make his commission read "regular army" instead of the "U. S. volunteers."

REPORTED ENGAGEMENT OF HOBSON IS DENIED

New York, March 28.—Captain E. R. Grigsby, of 60 Park avenue, authorized a denial of the report from Greensboro, Alabama, that his daughter, Miss Emeline is engaged to Captain R. P. Hobson.

Miss Grigsby and Captain Hobson have been acquainted half a dozen years. She was born in Kentucky. Her father commanded a company of Roosevelt's Rough Riders.

BOSTON REBELS DEFIANT

The Anti-Imperialist League Will Still Wage War Regardless of the Taking of the Rebel Leader--Statement by Irving Winslow.

Boston, March 28.—Irving Winslow, secretary of the anti-imperialistic league, said to your representative this morning that the capture of Aguinaldo, whether or not it resulted in the collapse of armed resistance to the United States in the Philippines, would in no wise hinder the work of the league.

"In fact," he declared, "the end of the fighting will remove the last excuse of the government for not granting full civil authority to the Filipinos and withdrawing the forces of this country. People who have been led to withhold their sympathy from us while war existed for fear of being disloyal may now come forward and express their sentiments. We are working for the principles of human liberty in America and our sympathy for the Filipinos has been incidental. We desire to see the end of the imperialistic or legislative government by this government. Dependencies cannot be governed by congress; only the executive can control them and the sooner executive government is ended the better for us."

Winslow said the anti-imperialistic mass meeting scheduled for Saturday night would be held in Faneuil Hall.

USES A KNIFE.

New York, March 28.—The verdict of the coroner's jury which inquired yesterday into the death of Mrs. Carrie Cabus of 352 west Eighteenth street was that she had killed herself while suffering from epilepsy. Her relatives had insisted that her fox terrier had killed the woman. Dr. O'Hanlon said that the woman's wounds were inflicted with a knife.

RUMORS OF A CRISIS IN CABINET OF WOOD

The Trouble Is Said To Be Due to the Refusal of the Governor General and Senator Proctor To Consider Proposition of Cubans To Confer with the President.

Havana, March 28.—Rathbone spent all yesterday in the custody of Captain Jerez of the secret police, endeavoring vainly to get a new bond. Wood said Rathbone would have a reasonable time, but Judge Barringa allows the bondgiver only seventy-two hours. It is asserted that Senor Lopez, the former bondsman, was induced to withdraw by palace influence. He said he withdrew because he was required to carry a heavy mortgage on his property.

Rathbone said last night he feared he would have trouble in getting a bond. He went to his hotel last night in the custody of Jerez. Mrs. Rathbone is prostrated.

There are rumors of a crisis in Wood's cabinet and three resignations have been offered. The cabinet officials refuse to be interviewed. The crisis is due to the refusal of Wood and Senator Proctor to consider the proposition of the Cuban committee to confer with McKinley.

The Cuban newspapers devote much space to the charges against Quesada, but there are no new developments. Several editorials on the subject appear asserting that General Wood is using the courts to further his own political plans; also, there are many assertions that Hanna has gone back on Rathbone.

The fourth postponement of the trial of the case of ex-Postmaster Thompson renews speculation as to the probable time when the postal cases will actually reach the Audiencia. An attorney in the cases is authority for the statement that the public trials cannot possibly begin before July.

At present there is absolutely no progress to record in the cases. No evidence has been taken for a week before Judge Barringa. All of the clerks and interpreters are occupied in translating the interrogatories to be sent to the states.

OFFICIAL CIRCLES GREATLY PLEASED

Funston, the Gallant Kansasan, Is Receiving Generous Praise for Making a Prisoner of the Rebel Chief--Details of the Exploit.

Washington, March 28.—The news of the capture of Aguinaldo by General Funston was received with much rejoicing in official circles here, and generous praise is accorded the gallant Kansasan, whose strategy and bravery has finally placed the wily Tagal chieftain in the hands of the Americans.

The greatest secrecy had been kept over the plans to effect the capture. Neither President McKinley nor the war department had any knowledge of it until after General Funston was well on the way. General MacArthur was evidently afraid to trust it to the wires, but ever since the president has been informed of the details of the daring scheme of the Kansas general he has been waiting with the most intense interest to hear the result of the adventure.

The public was first let into the secret on the 23d of March by a press dispatch from Manilla. It turned out Aguinaldo had been captured on that very day. Funston had been away on his expedition fifteen days before a word of its object was allowed to leak out. Then it was given out how news had been received from natives of Aguinaldo's hiding place in the hills of Isabella province; how Funston, with a few chosen comrades, had begged to be allowed to catch him; how he was to be escorted there by the natives under the guise of a prisoner of war and thus be brought into the presence of the Filipino chieftain, and how at the proper moment the deception was to be thrown off and Aguinaldo seized. It was like a page from a dime novel. It was realized that Funston and his band were taking their lives in their hands. The men who were fresh from enough to betray Aguinaldo's hiding place might easily be suspected of leading Funston into a trap. So it is not too much to say that when the news reached Manilla that Funston was not only safe, but had brought Aguinaldo back with him as a prisoner, the sudden relaxation from grave anxiety to relief and joy caused some quiet demonstrations in the American army quarters.

It is only recently that there had been any desire to secure Aguinaldo as a prisoner. When General Otis was in command he rather avoided any opportunity to capture him, feeling that the insurgent chief would be a white elephant on his hand, because his retention in Manilla would undoubtedly lead to all sorts of troubles and his execution would raise a howl in the United States. Hince the idea had occurred to General MacArthur, however, to transport to Guam the troublesome political prisoners, and because Aguinaldo has been recently active in direct operations against the American troops, various plans for his capture have been considered. It was not until the treachery of his own people made it possible, however, that the capture was effected.

While under the rules of war General MacArthur could immediately order Aguinaldo tried by courtmartial and sentenced to death, it is not believed that the United States will deal so harshly with the prisoner. It is recalled that at the close of the civil war in this country only one of the confederate leaders suffered death by execution, and there were special circumstances in his case which it was thought justified his hanging. The expectation is that Aguinaldo will be sent to Guam and kept a prisoner under close surveillance.

There is a possibility that he may be brought to the United States and confined here. This, however, is not deemed likely. After being kept in Guam for a time—until the American government has been firmly established in the Philippines—Aguinaldo may be brought to the United States in order to show him how misguided he was in thinking he could successfully wage a war against this country, and to give him an insight into our customs. But this is a long way in the future. For the next year or two he will be kept as a political prisoner.

When Dewey returned from Manilla he said: "It will be a good thing if Aguinaldo is never caught. I hope he flees from the islands, and never returns. We can't hang him very well; we don't want to imprison him. Either disposition of his case would make a martyr of him in the eyes of the Filipinos."

General Otis expressed substantially the same sentiments when he first called on the president after his return from the islands.

It may be predicted that the president will never approve the infliction of the death penalty in Aguinaldo's case. Should the insurgent be sentenced to hang by General MacArthur, President McKinley would certainly commute the sentence to life imprisonment or banishment.

There will undoubtedly be rewards for the brave band that effected Aguinaldo's capture. Funston will be placed in line for the first vacancy that occurs among the brigadier generals and Surgeon Harris, Captain Newton of the Thirty-Fourth Infantry, Lieutenant Adnire of the Twenty-Second Infantry, and Lieutenant Mitchell of the Fortieth Infantry, who accompanied him, will be promoted.

SENOR SIXTO LOPEZ SAYS WAR WILL GO ON

There Are Other Men, He Says, Fully as Capable as Aguinaldo, To Take His Place--He Mentions a Number of Capable Generals, Veterans of First Insurrection Against Spain.

Boston, March 28.—Senor Sixto Lopez, former secretary to Aguinaldo, is at Young's Hotel here. He has been in the United States for some time, representing the Filipino cause. He was at first inclined to place no credence in the story of Aguinaldo's capture, but the official confirmation of the capture caused him to change his tune.

"Assuming that the great Filipino leader has been taken in," he said, "his capture will not affect the policy of the Filipinos.

"The statement of Generals Otis and MacArthur that 'If Aguinaldo is captured the war will be over,' is not to be relied upon. I have a full assurance that the defense of the Filipinos will continue.

"There are other men fully as capable as Aguinaldo to take his place, among the number being Tino, Mascardo, Caille, Malvar and Alejandrino, all clever generals, who fought through the first insurrection against the Spanish government.

"Alejandrino is a civil engineer and a graduate of the university of Belgium. He is a large, handsome man, of commanding appearance, in whom the Filipinos have the utmost confidence."

Senor Lopez did not care to discuss the situation in the Philippines, but said he would prepare a statement to be given to the public soon.

SAME STORY.

Reading, Pa., March 28.—Harry F. Boyer yesterday received an anonymous letter demanding the payment of $500 in gold if he did not want to have his eight-year-old daughter Kidnaped, her eyes burned out and their home burned. Boyer turned the letter over to the police.

SUN DO MOVE.

Richmond, Va., March 8.—Rev. John Jasper of "Sun Do Move" fame, will probably never preach again. He is very ill and his death may occur at any time. He is eighty-nine years old. His health has been remarkably good until recently.

NEW TRIALS GRANTED POWERS AND HOWARD

Frankfort, Ky., March 28.—The court of appeals today reversed the findings of the lower court in the cases of Caleb Powers and Jim Howard, who were convicted of complicity in the Goebel murder and granted them new trials. Powers was given a life sentence and Howard was sentenced to be hanged. There are seven judges in the court of appeals, four of whom are Republicans and three Democrats. The political complexion of the court was changed at the last election.

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AFTER MANY YEARS

William Butler, Who Mysteriously Disappeared From This City Twelve Years Ago.

RETURNS HOME WITH A WIFE

His Friends and Relatives Are Greatly Surprised, Not Having Heard of Him for Twelve Years and Not Knowing Whether He Was Dead or Alive.

Mr. and Mrs. William Butler of Hannibal, Missouri, are the guests of Mr. Butler's father, John Butler, and family, west of the city, and other relatives.

Mr. Butler's return to Marion was a great surprise to his relatives, who had not received a line from him since his mysterious disappearance from his home in this city about twelve years ago.

At the time the young man ran away from home owing to a disagreement with his father a thorough search was made for him, but never a clue to his whereabouts was secured. According to Butler's story he went from here to St. Louis, and, being a boy of very little education and not qualified to fill a position where a common school education was necessary, after considerable difficulty installed himself in a position with the Union News company as a news agent, running on trains between Hannibal and St. Louis, Missouri. While thus employed, he attended a night school at St. Louis, where he gained a fair education, and later became a brakeman on the C., B. and Q. Gradually he worked his way up, and at present is employed as a passenger conductor on that road.

A CALEDONIAN

Returns from a Trip Abroad—Notes and News of the Village.

Caledonia, March 23.—Harry Moore is back in Caledonia. He has been gone for a year and has visited England, South Africa and several European countries.

Eliza Mathias has sold his property to C. D. Resler and has moved to Marion to work in the stone quarries.

J. W. Pitman, who resides on a farm six miles from Atchison, Kansas, is in Caledonia visiting his brother, T. J. Pitman. Twenty years ago he left Caledonia for Atchison county, Kansas, where he has since resided.

The subject of the Epworth league for Sunday night is "What I Owe to Christ," C. D. Resler, leader.

Dogs killed twelve sheep for John Garberson, west of town, one night recently.

Rev. Mr. Mather of Galion has resigned charge of the local M. E. church and Rev. John Jones has been appointed by the conference to fill his place.

CALEDONIA POLITICS.

Both the Old Parties Have Nominated Their Tickets.

Caledonia, March 22.—Both the Republicans and Democrats have nominated their tickets for the coming election:

The Democratic nominations are: For councilmen, H. A. Hipsher, John Hanley and Charles Harrison; for trustee, Frank Ulsh; for treasurer, T. J. Pitman; for assessor, O. N. Lindsay; for road supervisors, J. A. Garster and L. P. Lindsay.

The Republicans have nominated the following ticket: For councilmen, J. L. Fell, S. K. Martin and Edward E. Strawman; for trustee, Arch Fields; for treasurer, W. S. Stone; for assessor, William Conaway; for road supervisors, C. T. Linn and H. M. Fetter.

SUFFERED FOR YEARS

With Kidney Trouble—A Case That Baffled the Best Doctors.

Windsor, Ont., Jan. 13, 1900.

I make the following statement for the benefit of people in advanced years: I have used Dr. C. D. Warner's Compound of Seven Cures with the best possible results. I am sixty-five years old and have suffered more or less with my kidneys for over three years. After taking eight bottles of your Seven Cures I feel like a new man. I can truthfully recommend it as one of the greatest remedies of the age.

Yours respectfully,
B. Stickle.

For sale by W. B. Foye.

JUDGE TOBIAS

Indirectly Interested in Endeavor to Depress Price of Pork.

A Bucyrus special, dated Thursday, to today's Ohio State Journal, will interest the friends of Judge J. C. Tobias, who may not have been aware that he is following in the steps of Messrs. W. E. Scofield and E. B. Durfee in raising Mr. and Mrs. McSwatts as a pastime:

A rather extraordinary happening occurred on Judge Tobias' farm yesterday. His tenant, Cyrus Hussler, keeps a number of hogs, and one of them farrowed twenty-two pigs. As the usual number is from eleven to fourteen it is a very remarkable occurrence.

Stops the Cough and Works off the Cold.

Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No Cure, no Pay. Price 25 cents.

CRIMINAL CASES.

Mayor McClure Sends Three Transcripts to Common Pleas.

Three transcripts in criminal matters were filed in common pleas court Tuesday morning. They were from the court of Mayor McClure, and are as follows:

W. G. Minshall, assault. February 14 he is alleged to have assaulted Frank Depree.

Richard Ruth, assault and battery March 9 he is alleged to have battered up George Montgomery.

Andrew Mahaffey, petit larceny. He is alleged to have stolen a load of coal from the docks of the C., S. and H. the night of February 27.

MRS. FRANK MAYBEE

Dies Tuesday Morning After a Year of Sickness.

Mrs. Frank Maybee died at her home at 549 north Main street Tuesday after an illness of about one year. The deceased was thirty-two years of age and leaves a husband. The remains were taken to Cardington Wednesday at 11 o'clock over the Big Four, and the funeral services were held at that place.

A PERFECT AUTO

The J. W. Stringer Steam Automobile Grows in Favor the More It Is Seen.

DR. CHISHOLM EXHIBITS IT DAILY

The Stringer, Chisholm and Leonard Company Is Bringing Out Both Steam and Electric Vehicles and Is Prepared to Supply Gasoline Motors When Desired.

The steam automobile with which Dr. H. Chisholm is enjoying himself on the paved streets of the city recently, is the first steam automobile that has ever been used in this city. There have been numerous electrical and gasoline autos operated on the streets or have passed through here, but the doctory has the distinction of being out with the first steam machine.

The machine weighs 950 pounds and is driven by a five horsepower engine, which is hidden under the seat. It carries a complete engine and boiler. The boiler contains 375 copper tubes, and will carry 160 pounds of steam. Gasoline is used to make heat and at one time the machine can be charged so as to run sixty miles without being out of gasoline and fifty miles before the water supply is gone. It is capable of making a speed of thirty-five miles an hour. One of the nicest features of the machine is that it contains a condenser and thereby avoids having a cloud of steam hovering about at all times.

The machine is the conception of John W. Stringer, with whom Dr. Chisholm and J. H. Leonard are associated in manufacturing automobiles. The company is bringing out some new electrical autos, will soon have two-seated vehicles on exhibit, and is prepared to turn out vehicles with gasoline motors when desired. There is little enthusiasm for the latter, however.

Mr. Stringer has certainly succeeded in bringing out a fine steam automobile. Many disinterested persons who have been watching the development of autos think Mr. Stringer in the very fore front with his work. Having done so well in bringing out machines, it is within reason to see the Marion manufacture of them attain large proportions.

JOHN J. SCANNELL, OWNER OF THE ABBOT.

Mr. Scannell is the New Yorker who has agreed to race his trotting king for a stake of $100,000 against Boralma, the speedy 4-year-old gelding owned by Thomas W. Lawson, the Boston millionaire.

GAINS AND LOSSES

As Shown in Marion County Townships and Villages by the Last Federal Census.

LARUE AND PROSPECT VERY CLOSE

LaRue Still Holds Second Place, While Caledonia Shows a Notable Loss — Marion County Beats All Neighboring Counties—Population of Some Nearby Villages.

The bulletin of official census figures for Ohio, issued by the secretary of state, contains one interesting local information concerning population in Marion township and villages.

Of course the figures for Marion city are as previously given, 11,862, divided among the six wards as follows: 1st ward, 2,124; 2d ward, 1,519; 3d ward, 2,297; 4th ward, 1,509; 5th ward, 2,237; 6th ward, 2,166.

Marion township, including Marion City, has a population of 13,222 against a population of 9,158 in 1890, making a gain of 529. This gain really belongs to Marion city, though not in the boundary limits of the corporation, so in reality Marion's city population is 12,500 by the 1900 census.

Big Island township has a population of 1342, a loss of 129 in ten years.

Bowling Green township has a population of 978, a loss of 115 since 1890.

Claridon township, including Caledonia, has a population of 1752, a gain of 35 in ten years.

Grand township has a poulation of 492, a loss of 15 since 1890.

Grand Prairie township has a population of 562, a gain of 42.

Green Camp township, including the village, has a population of 1131, a loss of 16 in ten years.

Montgomery township, including LaRue and New Bloomington, has a population of 2,322, a gain of 79 in ten years.

Pleasant township has a population of 1109, a gain of 32 in ten years.

Prospect township, including Prospect village, has a population of 1833, a gain of 78 in ten years.

Richland township has a population of 1021, a loss of 103 since 1890.

Salt Rock township has a population of 619, a loss of 29 in ten years.

Scott township has a population of 549, a loss of 26 since 1890.

Tully township has a population of 877, a loss of 21 in ten years.

Waldo township, including Waldo village, has a population of 922, a gain of 76 since since 1890.

Marion County Villages.

Caledonia has 682, a loss of 75 since 1890.

Green Camp has 369, a gain of 79 in the past ten years.

Prospect has 983, a gain of 153 in the past ten years.

LaRue has 997, a gain of 49 since 1890.

Waldo has 278 inhabitants, a gain of 127 in ten years.

New Bloomington, (Agosta) has a population of 399. No figures were given for 1890.

Of the three large villages in the county, LaRue is still entitled to the place as second in the county, though Prospect has made a big stride and is only 11 behind. Caledonia has made a noticeable loss and has need to hustle to keep in the same class with Prospect and LaRue.

The total population of Marion county is 28,678, as against 24,727, in 1890, a gain of 3,555. This entire gain can be more than accounted for in Marion and that part of Marion township which is really a portion of Marion.

Of neighboring counties, Delaware has 26,401, a loss of 788. Crawford has 23,915, a gain of 1988. Hardin has 21,167, a gain of 2245; Morrow has 17,878, a loss of 241. Union has 22,242, a loss of 515. Wyandot has 21,125, a loss of 557.

Of nearby villages Richwood has 1949, a gain of 225; Cardington has 1351, a loss of 73; Mt. Gilead has 1528, a gain of 109.

NEW JUDGES

Must Be Appointed in Salt Rock Township—All Candidates.

Out in Salt Rock township the regularly appointed board of election judges will have to be deposed and a new one named in its place. Not that the present members have not always filled their respective places, but an entire swarm of political bees must have been let out in that neighborhood for all of the members got stung and are now candidates for the various offices which are at the disposal of township electors. It frequently occurs that one or two members of a township board will be candidates and have to be removed, but it now never before happened in this vicinity that the deputy board of state election supervisors has had to appoint an entire new board.

DEATH WINS RACE

Edwin W. Evans Dies Before His Cousin Can Reach Him and Bring Him Back to Ohio.

PASSES AWAY FRIDAY EVENING

At Redlands, in the State of California—The Deceased Was a Sufferer From Consumption, Which Caused His Death—Remains Were Brought Home.

Grim death won the race, in which O. A. Miller, the columbus man, entered, that Edwin W. Evans might once more see his native state and grasp the hands of friends before he died. Mr. Miller started Thursday night for Redlands, California, in response to a telegram, to bring young Evans home, but while he was hastening to the West, the young man breathed his last, his death occurring Friday evening at 7:30 o'clock.

Edwin W. Evans was born and raised in Columbus, and was the son of Mr. and Mrs. John Evans. When about twenty years of age he came to this city, and later brought his widowed mother to Marion, she dying here a few years since. For five years Mr. Evans was employed by William Fies as an embalmer. In that time he won a large number of friends and became affiliated with Marion Lodge, No. 402, Knights of Pythias, the members of which order received the sad intelligence of his death Saturday.

Mr. Evans was never of a rugged constitution and became afflicted with lung trouble, which soon resulted in consumption. He realized his condition, and in 1899 went to Texas for the benefit of his health. Before going, Mr. Evans said to friends that he was afraid that he would never be able to live in this climate again, but desired to prolong his life as long as possible. To this end he visited many localities in the West and South. At times he was hopeful of complete recovery, but for the past few months he had been failing gradually.

The deceased was about twenty-seven years of age, and two brothers are left to mourn his death at Columbus. He has an uncle in Pittsburg, and A. O. Miller, who brought the remains to Columbus, is a cousin. His death is deeply mourned here.

IN INDIANA

Miss Nellie Vanorsdall Dies at an Early Hour Saturday Morning.

LaRue, O., March 23.—Mr. J. H. Leonard received a telegram from Tipton, Indiana, today, announcing the sudden death of Miss Nellie Vanorsdall at that place early this morning, as the result of an attack of rheumatism of the heart. The young lady was about twenty-two years of age, and was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John A. Vanorsdall, both deceased. Since the death of her parents she has been making her home at Tipton, while her only brother was attending medical college at Cincinnati.

The remains will be brought back to LaRue for burial.

NEAR CARDINGTON

One Hundred and Fifty Boys Will Run Their Own Home.

Cardington, March 23.—Franklin Schott of the Godman Guild House of Columbus has completed negotiations for the lease of a farm of 105 acres near Cardington, where he will establish a Henry George, Jr., republic.

There will be accommodations for 150 boys, who will direct the affairs of their own government, during the summer months.

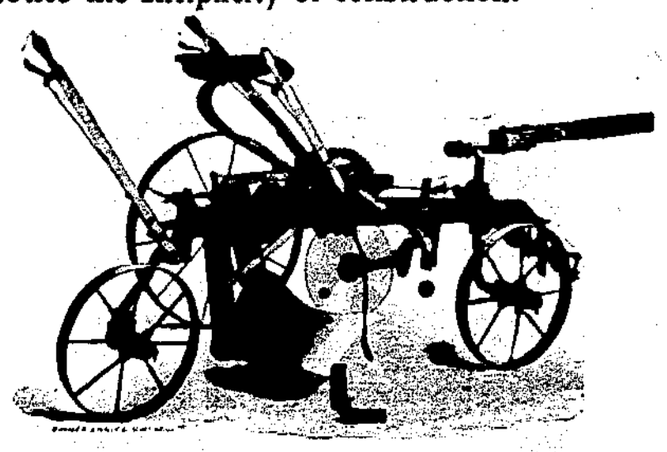
The necessary funds have been subscribed by philanthropic citizens of Columbus.

Ten thousand demons gnawing away at one's vitals couldn't be much worse than the tortures of itching piles. Yet there's a cure. Doan's Ointment never fails.

Robinson's catarrh remedy is sold by Hoberman & Sharpless, Marion, Ohio, and Long's drug store at Richwood. Try it. 13-wk-ly-c

THE only easy running Sulky Plow on the market! The weight is carried by the wheels, and not on the share. Notice the simplicity of construction.

MILBURN WAGONS



BROWN WAGONS

Kling & Wilson,

North Main St., : : : : Opp. Court House.

PROGRAM ARRANGED

For the Meeting of the Marion County Teachers' Association.

Arrangements are being made for a meeting of the Marion County Teachers' association to be held at Prospect Saturday, April 29. An excellent program has been prepared for the occasion. Miss Ruth Howalt will give an address on "Practical Language;" T. E. Bolander will discuss "The Best Ways of Doing Things;" F. W. Stoll, "Practical Orthography;" Miss Florence Kowalke, "Nature Study" and Miss Kate T. Darmody will contribute an address on "The True Basis of Literary Culture."

A round table discussion will conclude the program which will also contain a number of fine musical features.

MOSS GROCERY.

It Changes Hands, A. L. Moss Retiring from the Business.

The Moss grocery store at the corner of Main and Fairground streets has changed hands, A. G. Moss having purchased the interest of his brother, A. L. Moss, who will go to Toledo to enter business there.

The Moss Brothers have built up quite a nice business in a few months, and now that it is to be run by one party, where it has heretofore had two at the helm, it is certain to prove still more profitable.

THE LUTHERANS

Have Caught the Local Spirit of Church Improvement.

The members of the Lutheran church contemplate remodeling their church building this spring and a meeting will be held soon for the purpose of deciding on the character of the improvements to be made. An addition of new Sunday-school rooms and a number of up-to-date conveniences are under consideration.

A Taffy Party.

A taffy party was held at the home of J. P. May in honor of Miss Ethel May by her schoolmates. Those present were Maude and Jennie Lucas, Vera and Fay Freeman, Lulu Smeltzer, Nellie Bolander, Messrs. Lowell and Ellis Smeltzer, Frank Beck, Fred Freeman, Cecil Lucas, Everett Uncapher, Bernaldo Landes, Earl and Edgit Bolander, Mrs. B. W. Bolander, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Freeman, Anna Bunford, Grace Uncapher, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Lucas. Games and instrumental music were played until a late hour.

There were 361 correct and 187 incorrect sets of answers to Rice & Ward's puzzle in the Star of Saturday, March 16. Mr. Lester Martin, Mr. George Sauer and Miss Katharine Titus were the fortunate ones, winning as prizes rooms of twelve, ten and eight cent wall paper respectively.

CONFIRMATION SUITS.

and every up-to-date Spring style for boys' wear is in our immense boys' clothing section. The display stands without a rival, the prices are unmatched for economy.

Boys' Confirmation Suits

2-piece, short trousers, made from fast color black or blue Clay Worsteds and Cheviots and lined with Italian cloth. Ages 9 to 16, superior values at our price of..... $3.50

Boys' Confirmation Suits

2-piece and 3-piece, made from fast color black or blue Clay Worsteds, seams well sewed and in every way finished in first-class style. Extra values at our price of..... $6.00

Boys' Confirmation Suits

3-piece, long trousers, fast color black or blue Clay Worsteds, lined with fine serge and sewed with silk throughout. Ages 10 to 16; choice..... $7.00

Boys' Novelty Suits

The very newest fad, our "Harvard" Suit for the boys' from 5 to 12 years, made from fancy striped Worsteds, Cassimeres and Cheviots, as low as..... $4.50

STRELITZS.

Cash or Credit | **The Marion Department Company** | Cash or Credit

Farmers Only.

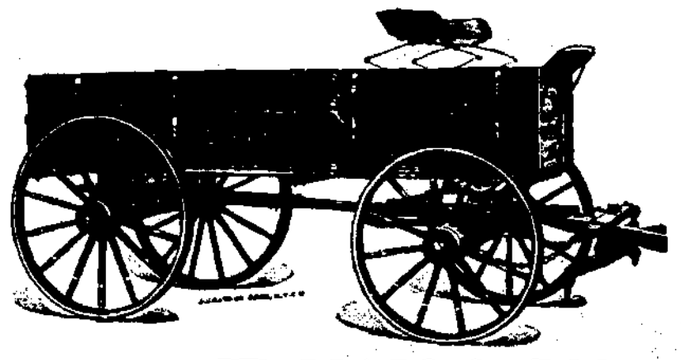
One Princess Plow - - - - - $7.50
One Shunk Plow - - - - - $10.00
One-horse Corn Planter - - - $5.00

We are going to clean these goods out at once, so come early.

The Marion Dept. Co.

205-207 East Center Street.

BUILDED ON HONOR



built like a watch, and will last nearly as long. We take a pride in the fact that we are the sole agents in Marion for this famous

TURNBULL WAGON.

It is the best we can buy to sell you.

RYAN & BURKE
RELIABLE HARDWARE
Masonic Block - - - - - Marion, O.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

MARION WEEKLY STAR.

Price, $1.50 Per Year, in Advance.

BY W. G. HARDING.

SATURDAY- - - - - - - MARCH 30

16 Pages 2 Parts.
PART ONE 8 PAGES.
PART TWO 8 PAGES.

The Lincoln, Neb., Commoner is taking a lecturing part in the St. Louis mayoralty fight.

A number of towns that were completely prostrated by the census returns are again able to sit up and make big claims.

Ohio Democrats who started out to look for Republican opposition to Senator Foraker are not reporting any big finds.

If it ever comes to a case of swimming for his prey General Fred Funston will be expected to catch Aguinaldo in a few overhand strokes.

Cuba is willing to be connected with the United States by cable. This will enable her to call for help if she ever needs anything in that line again.

President McKinley may be able to get along without an Ohio man in the cabinet, but there are people who will insist on entertaining misgivings on the subject.

The Chicago Tribune finds that "both in the Philippines and in the neighborhood of Boston the disaffection toward the United States government is plainly subsiding."

Mr. Bryan contemptuously remarks that Mr. Cleveland's advice is unsolicited. Mr. Bryan himself equipped a printing office and started a newspaper for the purpose of furnishing the Democratic party all the advice needed.

The American Tract society reports having distributed 5,000,000 pages of literature in "our insular possessions." This simply goes to show that while Wu Ting Fang is laboring with us the American Tract society is fulfilling its obligations to other heathens.

Mr. Bryan offers Mr. Cleveland $6 for a satisfactory definition of the true principles of Democracy. Mr. Cleveland will, of course, make no effort to earn the six dollars. He knows that Mr. Bryan would not accept as "true principles of Democracy" anything that didn't embody Bryanism.

The selection of Mrs. Worthington Babcock to christen the battleship Ohio is eminently fitting. Mrs. Babcock is one of the state capital's most charming young women, is the stepdaughter of Governor Nash and holds first place in his heart since the death of his own daughter five years ago. It is hoped Mrs. Babcock's health will admit of her journey to the Pacific coast to do the christening.

Government garden seed has begun its usual campaign in this locality.—Upper Sandusky Union.

O, Dr. Norton, mighty statesman,
You who know so well our needs,
Harken to the people's voices
Crying flour for garden seeds!
O, handsome doctor, country-saver—
Luster-shedder, if you please—
Don't you hear the people wailing
For spinage, lettuce, beets and peas?

The anti-cigarette craze seems to have reached its height in the Minnesota legislature. That body of wise statesmen has passed a law making it a misdemeanor punishable by a fine of not less than $50 for any person, firm or corporation to sell, offer to sell or give away "any cigarette or cigarette paper or substitute for the same." Just when the Minnesota legislature will undertake to regulate the appetite for cabbage, beans, prunes and strawberries, etc., is a matter for conjecture, but there is no question but that it will eventually get around to these.

The Cincinnati Enquirer warns Mr. Grover Cleveland to preserve his health. He can hardly rely on getting the same kind of obituary notices that have been written about ex-President Harrison—at least not many of them. And this from a Democratic newspaper. Time, and not long since, was, when Democracy looked upon Mr. Grover Cleveland as one of the greatest of statesmen. He was the Democratic idol until a new idol was sought and found. But notwithstanding all this there is reason to believe that Cleveland's place in the history of the party will be as secure as that of any other living Democrat, and the length and tone of his obituaries will depend very largely upon the position of the Democratic party when the time comes to write them. In his present good health there is no reason to assume that Mr. Grover Cleveland will not live until the Democratic party gets back to Clevelandism again.

There is no mistaking the popularity of Minister Wu Ting Fang in this country. That the American people like him is shown by the demands upon his time for those unique, frank and scholarly lectures with which he delights and often astonishes his audience. Minister Wu is a courageous defender of the Chinese religion and Chinese customs and his keen, sarcastic manner of comparing our boasted civilization with that of his own people, whom we regard as heathens, is at least refreshing, and it never brings a show of resentment against the minister. The American people are undoubtedly being taught a great many things about the Chinese which they did not know before. If Minister Wu, who is keen, sharp and alert, can overcome prejudices against his people and create a sympathy for them he will have done a great deal for his country. And all of this Wu Ting Fang seems destined to accomplish.

The third-term campaign of Mayor Sam Jones of Toledo does not possess the charm and fascination that his former canvasses have exhibited. Jones is a good man in many respects, but as mayor of the third city in Ohio he has shown no remarkable ability. Toledo has a deficit of nearly fifty thousand dollars, and it is an oft-repeated statement that the bum element of the Maumee City has reveled in the privileges that the loose rein the golden ruler held over the city permitted. Jones, at the heighth of his popularity, never rose above mediocrity. In his run for the Ohio governorship, when he polled an hundred thousand votes, he had nothing to offer the people but Jones, a poorly defined theory and a professed contempt for political parties. Last fall he joined the Bryan Democrats and preached Bryanism. Now he is running for mayor on a nonpartisan ticket under an arrangement by which the Democrats of Toledo have left the head of their ticket blank, the name of Jones to be substituted. Jones would not run as a Democrat, but had no objection to bargaining with Democrats for support. He may or may not be defeated. He is strong with the working people. He believes in the elevation of the laboring man, and his own workmen have always been treated handsomely. This is his strong point, the secret of his popularity, but there is nothing in his political career to raise him above the commonplace or point to him as a man to accomplish great things. The more that is seen of Jones as an office-seeker the more tiresome he becomes.

The New York Sun, with an apology for looking a gift horse in the mouth, has analyzed Mr. Carnegie's offer of $5,200,000 to erect buildings for sixty-five public libraries in the metropolis. Mr. Carnegie's gift to New York is of the regulation order, that is he gives the money for the buildings, the city to furnish the sites and provide for the maintenance of the libraries. While not questioning the liberality of this remarkable millionaire, who is dispensing his money in a manner that may seem like profligacy to close-fisted millionaires like Uncle Russell Sage, the Sun sees the other side of the Carnegie gift as applies to New York. It points out that to accept Mr. Carnegie's offer under the provisions he exacts will entail upon New York an annual expenditure representing the yearly interest on $20,000,000 bonded indebtedness. The sites, estimated at $20,000 each, will cost $1,300,000; the books will require an outlay of $650,000, and the annual maintenance will add $600,000 more. The Sun says that the effect of this will be to increase the financial burdens of New York, when the practical advantage of so many additional libraries is an uncertain question. New York is now wrestling with the necessity of increased school accommodations and the suppression of vice, "the solution of neither being in the slightest degree aided by Mr. Carnegie's generosity. On the contrary, the city treasury will be depleted by a large amount which might be applied to the erection of school buildings and the payment of teachers, while the increase of vice, unfortunately, is most observable in localities inhabited by those who read books rather than in the sections where the mass of illiterates dwell." But after all, Mr. Carnegie does not make conditions in New York or any other city, large or small. His hobby is giving away money for public library buildings, and the conditions under which he makes his gifts are practically the same. A number of people are inclined to suggest that Mr. Carnegie could find a great many better ways of disposing of his millions than by building libraries. Granted this is true, the question arises whether the philanthropist should not be allowed to follow his own inclinations. He does not force libraries upon cities and towns. He gives only when the recipients comply with his stipulations. No compliance, no library. Despite the efforts of the critics cities will continue to take advantage of Mr. Carnegie's philanthropy where practicable, and there will be an inclination to indulge him in riding his favorite hobby.

LET US ALL OBSERVE ARBOR DAY.

April 26 has been set apart as Arbor Day. Primarily it is intended for observance by the public schools, but the governor of the state asks the general public to give it due attention as well. Marion people might well observe the day. It would be a capital idea to extend our promise of shaded streets. A good portion of Marion's streets is beautifully shaded, but there are long stretches which are barren of trees, making them lacking in comfort in the summer months, and short of attractiveness that restful foliage affords the eye. Let property owners keep the day in mind; more, let them arrange in advance for a liberal planting of trees. Nothing yields a larger return in comfort and sightliness. The owners of homes in particular should evince that interest in the day which will lead to tree-planting. The cost is very slight. A little individual effort is the chief essential. It will be well to turn from business care for a day, or a half day at least, and take a part in planting for the comfort and beauty of future days. There is something else beside the chase of the almighty dollar worth thinking about. Shade trees develop so soon that one gets a return in five years. Men of middle age must not ignore the day in the belief that they can reap no benefit. In ten years the investment in effort will be paid tenfold. What would be more to enhance the attractiveness of Marion than to have a movement toward a general observance of the day? It is too much to look for organized effort perhaps, but the multiplicity of individual effort will bring good results.

Chicago will spend $4,000,000 for new school buildings, which is equivalent to $2 per capita for the population of the city. It is one of the problems of the big cities to keep pace with their needs in the way of school accommodations. New York is a notable example of this condition. The smaller though fast growing cities and towns are more fortunate in being able to provide school buildings, and the school boys and girls of these localities are lucky in being amply provided for.

Gov. Nash's Arbor Day proclamation includes a plea for the birds, whose destruction is needless and cruel. This proclamation should be read to the small boys who kill for no other reason than the cruel sport afforded, and if the proclamation should reach the mothers and sisters who bedeck their millinery at the sacrifice of birds, perhaps it will lead to thought that will do still further good. Let the birds live—to delight the eye, and cheer the ear with their tuneful warbles.

Aguinaldo's capture may not materially affect the Philippine situation, but it removes the doubt about Aggie being dead again. And it gives the noble souled antis of this country a new cause for tears for the G. Washington of the orient.

Mr. Bryan's cheap ding at Mr. Cleveland has had the effect to stir up some of the latter's friends, who are kind enough to remind Mr. Bryan that he was twice defeated for the presidency and that Mr. Cleveland was twice elected.

A reign of terror in Cuba is predicted to take place as soon as the United States military forces are withdrawn from the island. Yet we have solemnly declared that Cuba "is and of right ought to be free and independent."

Mr. Bryan refuses to discuss Aguinaldo's capture until he knows positively that he has been caught. Mr. Bryan acts like a man who may have been taken in some time by an Aguinaldo death rumor.

Pennsylvania is talking of a law to encourage marriages, and other states have been discussing a law to regulate marriages. Why will legislatures continue to meddle with Cupid's affairs?

When the new union passenger station once gets under way the Masonic temple will find itself the most talked about unreality that is on Marion's list of promises.

Mark Twain has stirred a missionary in China to the point of threatening him with a suit for damages. Since he went back to humor Mark is having lots of fun.

At Havana General Miles was referred to as "the greatest living American." We still occasionally have to go away from home to get the news.

It is not strange that since seeing General Miles the Cubans have a more friendly feeling for the United States.

Isn't it about time for some New York yellow journal to present a picture of Governor Odell's backbone?

Uncle Mark refuses to look pleased when he is mentioned as a 1904 presidential possibility.

"Handy Andy" is the suggestive title conferred upon Mr. Carnegie by the Washington Post.

After she pays $250,000,000 for her fun, China ought to feel civilized.

OPINION DIVIDED

Secretary Root Is Not Overly Well Pleased Over the Capture of Aguinaldo.

HE FRANKLY ADMITS AS MUCH

Representative Curtis of Kansas Is a Caller at the White House To Say a Good Word for General Funston. Senator Hawley Says President Is Tickled to Death.

Washington, March 29.—Secretary Root arrived at the department Thursday, but was disinclined to discuss the capture of Aguinaldo at any length. The secretary himself has not at any time been anxious for the possession of the person of the head of the insurrection, and this morning frankly stated this. He also said that while his capture was embarrassing in one sense, there would be no difficulty in disposing of him in some manner. The problem would be the same as in other instances wherein the department has had to deal with insurgent leaders.

Representative Curtis of Kansas, was one of the early callers at the white house. He was pleased over Funston's achievement. "I told the president that we wanted the best of whatever there was for Funston," he said. "The president is tickled to death over the news and I am sure will see that our little general is properly rewarded. In all Funston's career he has never asked for advancement and has simply gone ahead on his own merits. He is as fearless a man as ever lived, as modest as brave and is the idol of Kansas."

THE MAYFLOWER

Goes to Navassa Island, and Leaves Six Weeks' Rations.

Washington, March 29.—The following dispatch was Thursday received by the navy department from Commander Kennedy of the Mayflower:

"San Juan, De Porto Rico—Secretary navy, Washington: 'Arrived Navassa Monday. Woodward and the other men well; short of provisions; left them six weeks' rations. (Signed) Kennedy.

This disposes of a thrilling story of starvation and suffering on Navassa Island, which was brought to the attention of the government some days ago. Mrs. Susan H. Woodward of Baltimore, wrote a letter to the president saying that her husband had been employed in October, 1900, to go to Navassa to work under contract. She had heard that he was now starving and was in a destitute condition and she appealed to the president to send to his rescue. The Mayflower was sent in response to the request.

AN AMERICAN

May Become Dictator of the London Underground System.

Chicago, March 29.—A special cable to the News from London says:

Charles T. Yerkes of Chicago may become the absolute dictator of every underground railway system in London before he leaves England next week, according to a current report in local financial quarters. In addition to the control of the district railway, he is said to be about to secure control of the Metropolitan railway, while the owners of the Central London railway, the much-advertised new "Tuppenny tube," are begging him to come to their relief and take or manage that property. All these propositions the Chicagoan has under serious consideration.

COURT OF APPEALS

Sustains Decision of Judge Thayer of the Circuit Court.

St. Louis, March 29.—The United States court of appeals yesterday handed down an opinion sustaining the position of Judge Thayer of the circuit court in the case of John P. Reese, member of the executive committee of the United Mine Workers of America. Reese was imprisoned for alleged contempt of an order in addressing striking miners of the Western Coal and Mining company in Kansas in 1899. He was released with several others by Judge Thayer's ruling.

ADVERTISED LETTERS

Remaining in the Local Postoffice at This Date.

The following letters remain uncalled for at the postoffice:

Beatty, John J.; Buswal, O. W.; Burton, Mr. Cos; Dumont, Mr. C. W.; Holt, Mr. Harry; Johnson, Mr. Frank; Kramer, Mr. John; Lewis, Mr. Frank; Luderback, Mr. David; Minnick, Eugene E.; Myers, Mr. Harmon; McCombs, Frank; Rose, Mr. Harry; McShaffrey, Eddie; Straub, J. S.; Tyler, Mr. Egbert; Witmore, J. H.; Comstock, Mrs. E. J.; Koontz, Mrs. Maud; Place, Mrs. Frank; Reece, Miss Maggie; Rhoades, Miss Louisa; Stem, Mrs. Sophia; Willis, Miss Nora; Robinson, Mrs., package. J. B. Fisher, P. M.

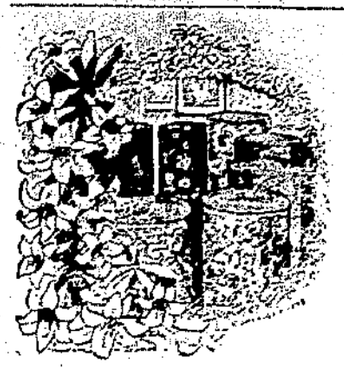
Washington—The latest mail report from Dr. Perry, chief quarantine officer for the Philippines to Surgeon General Wyman, of the marine hospital service, dated Manilla, February 17, says that during the week ending February 9, there was an increase in the number of the cases of plague in Manilla. There were six cases with four deaths, all natives or Chinamen.

Open Every Night

McCLAIN'S.

Open Every Night

Y. M. C. A. BLDG.



The Newest Stock of Carpets in town. Our elegant stocks of Lowells, Hartfords, Brussels, Velvets and Axminsters have just arrived. No other Marion Carpet store will compete with us. Qualities always highest and prices lowest.

An All-Wool Ingrain . . . 49c Yd.

GOODS DELIVERED EVERYWHERE FREE.

LARUE NEWSLETS

Funeral of Ransom Manley Is Held at at the F. B. Church Thursday Afternoon.

HIS FELLOW-EMPLOYES ATTEND

The Twentieth Century Reading Club Is Entertained at the Lingo Home—Death of a Former LaRue Citizen at Richwood—Notes and News of Interest.

LaRue, March 29.—Mrs. Ed Lingo entertained the Twentieth Century Reading club at her home on Vine street Tuesday.

The funeral of Ransom Manley was held at the F. B. church Thursday afternoon at 1 o'clock, Rev. J. A. Sutton officiating. The Bibb Hoop company closed down and the men attended the funeral in a body, there being about fifty in all. Mr. Manley was night engineer at the factory. Interment took place in the Price cemetery near Essex.

Mrs. W. F. Kniffin and little daughter, Nina, have returned home after a week's visit with relatives at Marion.

Bert Bell spent Monday with friends at Marion.

Eugene Smith is spending the week visiting relatives at Cincinnati.

Mr. and Mrs. Sifritt were at Marion the first of the week.

W. L. Vance and family were at Kenton the past week, visiting friends and relatives.

Rev. Mr. Newcomb, Miss Natella Norris, Miss Susie Anderson and quite a number of others are attending the Sunday-school convention at Caledonia.

Frank Glick is at Columbus this week visiting his parents.

Miss Maude Scott, who is attending school at Hiram, is home for her vacation.

Lerra Gottschalk is confined to her home on Vine street with a low grade of malarial fever.

Mrs. Maggie Scott went to Bellefontaine to attend the funeral of Wm. Black, held at that place last Sunday. Mr. Black formerly clerked here in a grocery.

W. H. and T. O. Morris had a public sale at their home one mile east of town last Saturday. They expect to move to town by April 1, having purchased the drays formerly owned by Orren Prettyman, and will take charge of the business.

Mrs. Charley Blow visited Stephen Corwin and family at Kenton Sunday.

Mrs. Jerry Jones and little niece left for Kansas City, Missouri, Thursday evening to attend the funeral of her sister at that place.

Mr. and Mrs. Theron Konkle and family of New Lexington are visiting relatives here.

W. F. Almendinger of Prospect, candidate on the Democratic ticket for the nomination for sheriff, was in the village Monday.

Lorin Sifritt, who is attending college at Delaware, is home for his vacation.

Mr. Joseph Himmeger has purchased the restaurant formerly owned by E. C. Smith.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Harmon have moved from the Heybeck property on High street to the Frederick property on Chestnut street.

The death of Mrs. Archie Annett of near Richwood has been reported at this place. Mrs. Annett was formerly a LaRue citizen and a member of the F. B. church at this place.

Mrs. Dr. H. M. Hesser spent Thursday in Marion.

Mrs. G. E. Mouser and children came over from Marion yesterday and will spend the week visiting friends and relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. U. O. Gerlach visited with Kenton friends Sunday.

Mr. Wm. Gaston of Richwood was in our village this week.

Mr. A. S. Konkle and daughter, Zulu, moved on a farm near Scott Town Thursday and Mr. C. V. Mollencopt moved his family into the property owned by Mr. Konkle on School street.

Mr. C. Krouse and family returned to their home at Tipton, Indiana, Wednesday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. R. D. Henkle are visiting with Mrs. L. Cheney near Essex Sunday.

George Holverstott is reported on the sick list.

A slight wreck occurred on the Big Four Thursday morning just east of the LaRue crossing on High street. The rear trucks of the caboose of the morning local were derailed, which delayed traffic for some time, but no serious damage was done.

Mr. John Bain of Marion was here several days this week on business.

L. L. J. Koch and son, Arthur, visited Congressman Norton at his home in Tiffin last week.

Mrs. C. Simpson of near Marion is visiting Mrs. Mollie Harmon this week.

Rev. Mr. Kahr and son, Harold, returned home from Westerville Wednesday evening.

Mrs. Sifritt visited with her parents at Richwood the first of the week.

Mr. Arenas, assisted by the Beethoven club, went to Mt. Victory last Friday evening and gave a musical entertainment at the opera house at that place.

John Himmenger and Claude Crowley have returned home on their vacation from Knoxville, Tennessee, where they have been attending law school.

Mr. Henry Jordan and little daughter were called to Indianapolis by the serious illness of her sister. They left for that place Sunday evening.

Mrs. Zoa Keys came up from Marysville Monday morning to attend the funeral of her friends, Miss Nellie Vanorsdall.

MORROW COUNTY WOMAN

Runs an Old Mill Which Has Been Operated for Hundred Years.

Cardington, March 29.—Mrs. Henry Ritterer, aged fifty-three years, died Monday morning at her home on south Marion street, of dropsy. Mrs. Ritterer resided in Richland township for a number of years.

Miss Ida Fairchild of Marion, visited last week with her sister, Mrs. J. C. Gompf, of Richland township.

Mr. Alvah B. Bailey of Bennington and Miss Bertha E. Kennerly of Cardington, were married Wednesday evening by Rev. M. F. Ayers.

Mr. Thew Wilfred of Claridon, Marion county, and Miss Orpha Sycks, oldest daughter of Alva Sycks of Marits, were married by Rev. J. W. Rice.

John R. White, aged sixty-three years, died Thursday of pneumonia.

Mrs. Milford Brady is the only woman miller in Morrow county. She operates an old-fashioned water-power mill on North Fork, a small stream near Waterford. She lives in a small log hut adjoining the mill and in all her life she has never been more than a few miles away from it. Except in a business way with those who take grist to her mill, she has nothing to do with her neighbors. Mrs. Brady's father owned the mill. His wife died when his daughter was eight years old and Mr. Brady died when the daughter was twenty-one. Since that time Miss Brady has kept the old mill going. It was built over 100 years ago.

Gurley News.

Gurley, March 29.—As the first of April approaches fittings are becoming quite numerous.

Elmer Richards and Mr. Axen moved to Espyville Wednesday.

Will Prettyman moved from Longville to the Swartz farm this week.

Dogs killed and crippled a number of sheep for John Schmidt last week.

The local politicians are doing some hustling, and each man is sure he will win.

Miss Emma Ferron and Mrs. David Carr are sick.

Mrs. Hipsher is recovering from a severe illness.

Mrs. Ed. Seofield has been sick for several weeks.

WANTED—1000 pounds of good country lard. The Lewis grocery, opposite court house. w-1t-p

Full stock garden seeds at Union grocery, next to Schaffner's. w-1t

THE MANHATTAN.

Confirmation SUITS.

If your boy is to be confirmed soon you will be interested in knowing that we have made preparations for this important event. We want parents to see our beautiful

Confirmation Suits

Not expensive, but yet handsome. Splendid qualities in black and blue, all styles and sizes. Long and Short Pants Suits. Worsteds, Cheviots, Serges, Thibets, Etc.

We can please you at any price you have in mind. Come in and let us show them to you.

THE MANHATTAN.

CODDING WOMAN

Has the Misfortune To Slip and Fall, Breaking Her Right Leg.

Codding, March 29.—The spring term of school began Monday with Miss Rannage at the helm.

Misses Mattie and Lena Davids were guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Davis Wednesday.

Mrs. Sam Almendinger and daughter Lucille, have returned home after a week's visit with Mr. and Mrs. David Mayfield.

L. R. Codding spent Sunday at the Abram Smith home, north of Cochranton.

B. F. Mayfield moved his household furniture from Richwood Thursday to the Culp house.

J. M. Davis and family were guests of friends in this village Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Jerew of Mt. Olive spent Wednesday with Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Almendinger.

Rev. E. C. Tompson of Green Camp is still conducting revival services at Beulah chapel.

J. C. Clay of Radnor was calling on friends near here Wednesday.

Mr. Isaac N. Aronhalt and Miss Kate Berry were united in marriage at the Aronhalt home Thursday of last week. Rev. E. C. Tompson officiating.

Mrs. J. F. Fox while about her work Wednesday morning slipped and fell, breaking the tibia in her right leg. Dr. Gast of Prospect was called to dress the wound.

Meat Smoke

Condensed in bottles, 75c at the Lewis grocery, opposite court house. w-1t-p

Wonderfully large stock of wall paper here to show you. Elaborate and handsome patterns priced even less than last year. See the 3 and 5c designs at the Marion Bazar, opposite postoffice. d&wk

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

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CONVENTION OVER

The Marion County Sunday-School Workers Conclude Their Meeting at Caledonia.

IT'S A SUCCESS IN EVERY WAY

The Committee on Nominations Makes Its Report—Mr. J. B. Virden Still at the Head of the Association—A Grand Address by Dr. A. E. Smith.

Caledonia, March 28.—The first session of the Marion county Sunday-school convention opened Wednesday with a large attendance. The meeting began with a song service conducted by Professor A. F. Myers, and Rev. Mr. Armitage conducted the devotional exercises.

Mr. Mather gave the address of welcome in which he bid all a hearty welcome to Caledonia. Rev. A. R. Taylor of Marion responded to the address with a few remarks.

Mr. O. P. Shoot gave an interesting talk on the subject, "How One Sunday-school Observed Association Day." In his remarks he said that his Sunday-school had observed association day, and that it had been a great benefit to the school. The attendance was unusually good, as was also the collection. He advised all Sunday-schools to do the same.

After a song by the congregation, announced by Professor Myers, President Virden announced that the last number on the program for the afternoon would be a round table—"The Sunday-School Teacher"—conducted by General Secretary Joseph Clark.

The next on the program was a discussion, "The Combination Service; Is It Desirable?" Affirmative, J. B. Virden; negative, Rev. R. W. Chamberlain.

Mr. Virden said this service is a combination of the Sunday-school and church. Every Sunday-school should determine the plan in itself. The service should begin at about 10:30, with twenty minutes for the study of the lesson. After the song by the school the pastor preaches a short sermon, perhaps of twenty minutes, pertaining to the lesson of the day. In this way the Sunday-school will be present at the preaching service, and the older people will be brought into the Sunday-school.

Mr. Chamberlain then spoke for the negative. He said that if the services were combined, there would not be time enough for prayer, for song or for the study of the lesson. He said that instead of shortening the services, both services need all the time they now have.

The question was discussed by the convention. After a very interesting discussion, Mr. Virden again took the floor. He said he had eight or ten letters from pastors and superintendents who had adopted the plan, and they were all very successful in their plan of combining the two services. J. W. Bradley said, as superintendent of a Sunday-school, that he would try this combination service for three or six months, and report at the next convention.

The next thing on the program was the round table. It proved to be very interesting and helpful, and many practical subjects were freely discussed. After a song the meeting closed with the benediction of Rev. Mr. Chamberlain.

Wednesday Evening.

Wednesday evening the meeting opened with a song service, conducted by Professor Myers. The church was crowded and the singing was very inspiring. The devotional exercises were conducted by Rev. Mr. Newcomb of Lafine, asking the congregation to repeat the first psalm. He also read psalm twenty-two and led in an earnest prayer.

"The Teaching That Holds" was the subject of Rev. G. E. Barnard's talk, which was full of interesting and helpful thoughts. He summed up his remarks by saying: "The teaching that holds is the teaching that saves."

The next thing on the program was an address by General Secretary Clark. His theme was "Lost at the End-gate of the Sunday-School Wagon." He compared the Sunday-school as it was forty years ago, and as it is now. While we are advancing in certain lines, we have lost some things, one of which is reverence for the bible and the house of God. Mr. Clark's address was full of good and helpful thoughts.

After a song the meeting closed with the benediction by Rev. A. R. Taylor.

Thursday Morning.

Caledonia, March 29.—The county Sunday-school convention opened Thursday morning with a fairly good attendance. The opening exercise was a song service conducted by Professor Myers of Toledo.

Rev. A. R. Taylor conducted the devotional exercises, reading I Cor. 13. The secretary, Miss Durfee, read the minutes of the last convention, and also gave a report from the different schools. It was moved and seconded that Miss Durfee be given a vote of thanks, which was done. The treasurer's report was read and approved. The reports of the Home department, normal and primary secretaries were given. The president appointed his various committees.

The next feature of the program was an address by Joseph Clark. In his remarks he said that we do not appreciate the great work which the state is doing for the individual schools. The organized work is the hope of the church.

The roll call of schools with scriptural responses came next.

"A Model Sunday-School, or How To Go Into the Sunday-School Work," was the subject of the round table conducted by President Virden. We should put the best into the Sunday-school.

After a song, the morning session closed with the benediction.

Thursday Afternoon.

Thursday afternoon the convention opened with a song service.

The committee on nominations reported the following officers:

President, Mr. J. B. Virden; vice president, Rev. Mr. Newcomb; secretary, Miss Grace Durfee; assistant secretary, Mr. C. R. Beerbower; treasurer, W. F. Burr; primary secretary, Mrs. D. L. Sellers, normal secretary, Rev. F. C. Witthoff; home department secretary, Mrs. C. F. Garberson; editor Review, Mr. J. W. Bradley; associate editor, Mr. M. P. Gallaher; executive committee, W. P. LaRue, John Bain, A. J. Ulom, Wm. Brocklesby, George Ault, O. P. Shoot, Mrs. H. E. Millison, Rev. P. Steinhage, W. H. Likens, Rev. E. J. Webster.

The report was approved.

The meeting was at this point given over to the Primary union. Mrs. Miller conducted the devotional exercises, reading from the old testament. The lesson construction was the subject of a talk by Mrs. A. G. Crouse. Mrs. Crouse said we must have a definite purpose, which is character building. The teacher should have a spiritual preparation; must have a mental preparation and must have a practical preparation. Her talk was very helpful.

Miss Katherine Fies read a paper entitled, "The Key to a Child's Heart—Love."

Mrs. C. F. Garberson read "The Story of a Year." She explained the workings of the Primary union. Mrs. A. G. Crouse taught an Easter lesson in her usual helpful manner.

A discussion on "How To Promote Attendance and Punctuality" was led by Mrs. Althea Ulom. Mrs. Ulom's remarks were good and right to the point. The subject was freely discussed by different members of the convention and many practical points were brought out.

The next thing on the program was a paper, "Our Aims as Sunday-School Teachers." Mrs. King's paper was full of good thoughts. Instead of the round table Mrs. Crouse answered some questions which had been handed in the day before. Mrs. Sellers read a letter written by "Timothy Standby." The meeting was closed with a song, and the benediction.

Thursday Evening.

The last meeting of the convention opened with a full attendance. The song service, as usual, was conducted by Professor Myers. The devotional exercises were conducted by Rev. Mr. Jorris of Bucyrus. The chairman of the committee of associations made the report of the committee, which was accepted. Mrs. Crouse, in a few kindly words, thanked the little page boys for their services during the convention.

"Some of the Mistakes I Have Made and Seen" was the subject of Mrs. Crouse's talk. She talked for awhile on the duties of the superintendent and her remarks were helpful and to the point. The central theme of her talk was consecration. For half an hour Mrs. Crouse held her audience.

Dr. A. E. Smith of Marion gave an address on the subject, "The Master Artist." In his remarks he said that the master artist is not the painter or sculptor, but the successful Sunday-school teacher. The aim of the Sunday-school teacher should be to see all of the pupils brought to Christ. For over an hour Dr. Smith held his audience with his remarks.

After a song and a few closing remarks by the president, the greatest convention of Marion county came to a close.

C. E. Perry kindly furnished the use of one of his pianos for the convention.

BY BURGLARS

Father and Daughter Are Murdered at New Orleans.

New Orleans, March 28.—John Favalori and his daughter, who kept a grocery and fruit stand on Perdido street, were both murdered Tuesday night by burglars. They were conducting business as usual last night, and were observed to close up at the usual hour. When at 10 o'clock Wednesday morning they did not open their place, neighbors broke in and found both father and daughter dead. There were signs of violence and the entire place was ransacked and much property stolen.

Called on Pope.

Akron, O., March 28.—Beatrice Wannetta, an Indian girl, ten years of age, is here on her way back to Cascade, Montana, after a visit to Rome, Venice, Florence and other points of interest in the old world. At Rome she called on the pope.

WANTED—Farm hand. Good position for married man who understands farm work. Will pay $18 per month, with house rent free and truck patch and firewood furnished. See C. B. Brewer, on Marion and Upper Sandusky pike or address Marion, Ohio. 105-etf&wk-c

WANTED—A girl to do general housework, in small family. Girl from the country preferred. Call on Mrs. G. T. Harding, 652 east Center street, Marion, O. 44-t2-p

Mrs. F. S. Keller is visiting friends in Bucyrus.

THE RACEY MATTER

Judge Young Wednesday Sustains the Motion To Dismiss the Case of Widow.

WHO THUS AGAIN SUFFERS DEFEAT

The Court Decides That the Children, Mary and Walter Racey, Are the Lawful Owners of the Property Through the Deed Given Them by Their Father—Court Notes.

Wednesday Judge Young announced his decision in the matter of Rachel Racey against Mary Racey, and others. A motion to dismiss the case was argued before him one day last week. The motion was sustained and the temporary injunction dissolved on the ground that the plaintiff has no right in the property, as the defendants, Mary and Walter Racey, are the lawful owners of the property through the deed given them by their father, the late Charles Racey.

Judge Young's decision confirms that of Justice Kelleher, before whom the case was originally tried.

A motion for a new trial was filed Tuesday afternoon in common pleas court by Mouser & Quigley, attorneys for the defense, in the matter of James Fletcher, and others, against the City of Marion.

The criminal transcript from the court of Squire Gough in the matter of the State of Ohio against William Chrisler, who is charged with shooting with intent to kill, has been filed in common pleas court.

A divorce was granted by Judge Young Wednesday to Stella Cunningham from her husband, Harry L. Cunningham, on the ground of failure to provide. The defendant was ordered to pay ten dollars a month attorney to the plaintiff for the support of the minor child, of which the plaintiff was given the custody. The matter was uncontested.

Kelsey E. Randall was given a decree of divorce Wednesday from his wife, Dora V. Randall on the ground of neglect of duty. The defendant did not contest the matter.

The appraisement was confirmed and the plaintiff elected to take thirteen acres of the land involved, and a deed and distribution of proceeds ordered in the matter of Justice S. Lamarr against Joseph L. Lamarr.

In the matter of Isaac E. Wynn against Joseph B. Wynn, and others, the motion to vacate the entry was overruled. The plaintiff excepted.

A motion to cause the plaintiff to separately state and number his causes of action in the matter of Charles McCurdy against the Hocking Valley Railway company was argued before Judge Young Wednesday. His decision was reserved.

The divorce matter of Annie S. Brown against Ellis W. Brown has been dismissed by Judge Young without prejudice to another action. The complete record was waived and the costs are adjudged against the plaintiff. Mr. and Mrs. Brown have settled their differences and will take one more chance of sailing on the matrimonial sea.

The matter of George E. Wyne against Rachel A. Fox and others, has been dismissed at the plaintiff's costs.

James M. Monnett by Mouser & Quigley, his attorneys, Thursday filed in common pleas court an answer and cross-petition in the matter of Martha Monnett, against John H. Marzey, and others, alleging that there is due him from the defendant, Katherine Monnett, $630.66 on her promissory note, signed by her and George Markey, deceased, and secured by a mortgage on their portion of the lands described in the petition. It is asked that his claim be allowed out of her interest in the proceeds of the sale of the property.

The ten thousandth case in common pleas court was begun Wednesday. It was a justice's judgment.

GREEN CAMP NEWS.

The Village Is On the Move—Grist of Personal Items.

Green Camp, March 28.—The constant rain storm hindered the voters from meeting Monday evening to nominate a school board ticket. Four members' time expires this spring.

Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Slack are both sick.

Mrs. A. E. Johnston made a trip to Cleveland this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Folk, Sunday visited Mr. Folk's mother.

William Somerlot moved onto Mr. Thompson's farm near Essex Tuesday and J. C. Cummins moves on the farm he recently purchased from George Welford.

George Leeper will have a sale in a few days and expects to move to Marion.

Mr. and Mrs. James Burns entertained a few friends Friday evening at a six o'clock tea.

Dr. Brubaker was sick from the grip last week.

Rev. E. C. Thompson is holding special meetings at Beulah church.

J. E. Moore is building a new home in West Marion.

Mrs. Kate Smith of Marion visited here Saturday with friends.

Mrs. H. B. Berry is visiting with Mrs. Winona Sifritt.

Pearl Hart, who is employed at Mt. Victory, is visiting local friends for a few days.

Mrs. Edith Welch and daughter Esther, returned from Caledonia where they were called by the serious sickness of Mr. Whitcraft.

The schools will have a vacation of one week, that they may attend the county Sunday-school convention at Caledonia.

Moore & Kutchie are repainting their store room.

Esta Davis is back once more at Timmons' store, having fully recovered from the accident to the sawmill in which his hand was badly cut.

Frank Hogarth is home from Mansfield, where he has been attending school.

Mrs. Mary Huberman living north of town, is quite sick and Mrs. Leah Davis, near Oak Hill, is also ill.

Miss Madge Cole is engaged at her spring term of school in the Wellman district.

The aged Mr. and Mrs. John Rhys of near Owen were in the village Saturday.

William Williams has moved his family to town.

WANTED BADLY

Is the Proposed Electric Line From Tiffin to Marseilles.

A meeting of the enthusiasts who are interested in the building of the electric railroad to run southwest from Tiffin and which will, if constructed probably go through Marseilles and La Rue, was held at Lafine Monday afternoon, and a committee was appointed to begin at once to get the right-of-way from Lafine to Marseilles. The people in that vicinity are hopeful that the road will be constructed during the coming summer, and are decidedly enthusiastic on the subject. They want it and want it badly and are willing to do all that is within their power to get it.

The remains of Mrs. Frank Mayberry were taken to Cardington Wednesday, the funeral party leaving via the Short Line. The funeral services followed the arrival of the remains at Cardington, which was the former home of the deceased.

THE UHLER & PHILLIPS STORE

Ladies' and Misses' Tailor Suits.
Silk and Cotton Waists.
Silk Eton Jackets.
Separate Wool and Taffeta Silk Skirts.
Fancy Black and Colored Petticoats.
Muslin Underwear.

FOR EASTER Remember you have only one more week to prepare—the time is short and the occasion demands something new. You can walk into our great Ready-to-wear department and select you a Spring outfit that will give you the style and attractiveness which you can secure at no other store. There is a perfection of style about our ready-made garments that is difficult to find elsewhere. Our prices are honest, straight and satisfactory.

Swell Tailor-Made Eton Suits

in all the new spring shades of Cheviot and Venetian; best lining, wide flare skirt, at..... **$12.50**

Handsome Silk Waists

in black and all the stylish colors, tucked, hemstitched, corded and trimmed in buttons, all in the one waist, our special Easter price..... **$5.00**

Beautiful Tailor Suits

in Ladies and Misses, ranging high as $25.00. If you are desirous of putting that much into a suit, you must see the ones our buyer brought from New York city on his recent visit.

Silk Dress Skirts.

Taffeta Silk Dress Skirts from $5.00 up to $30.00 each. However, those sold at $7.50, $8.50, $10.00 and $12.50, can not be equaled, as they are profusely trimmed with Applique, net and ruffles.

Special Kid Glove Sale.

Next week will be the second and last week of our special prices on Kid Gloves; prices are extremely low, affording our patrons an excellent opportunity to supply their Easter Kid Glove wants at a substantial saving in cost. The reduced prices include such excellent and well known brands as the Emperor, P. and L., and Flavia in black and colors—Every pair fitted to the hand and guaranteed.

SPECIAL—25 Dozen Pairs of Black and Colored Genuine Kid Gloves in the $1.25, $1.50 and $1.75 qualities to close out during our Easter Week Kid Glove Sale **79c**

Neckwear and Belt Novelties for Easter.

The New L'Aiglon Bells with spike ends at .....25c, 50c, 75c and $1.00
The New L'Aiglon Stock Collars with spike ends at.....50c and 75c
Point Lace or Embroidery Collar Bands at .....25c, 35 and 50c
L'Aiglon Belt Buckles with spike ends at.....50c
New Satin Fold Belting at 35c
Arabian Lace Bolero Jackets at.....$1.00 up to $5.00
Fancy Lace Trimmed French Corset Covers at .....50c and 75c
Liberty Silk Neckwear at .....50c, 75c and $1.00
Fancy Spring Hosiery at .....25c and 50c

SPECIAL SHOWING OF BLACK AND COLORED DRESS GOODS NEXT WEEK.

UHLER & PHILLIPS.

THE CZAR, HIS CHIEF ADVISER AND SOME OF THE COSSACKS WHO ACT AS HIS BODY-GUARD.

In these stormy times Czar Nicholas II turns for sound advice to his cool, clear-sighted, broad minded minister of foreign affairs, Count Lamsdorff. For his personal safety he depends upon his bodyguard of loyal Cossacks, who like nothing better than a chance to ride down a mob.

OVER ITS BANKS.

The Little Scioto Takes a Sudden and Unexpected Rise.

The fall of water during the past few days has caused the Little Scioto river to overflow its banks and portions lands extending along the river are flooded.

Farmers report that the river is the highest ever known.

GOVERNOR NASH

Sets Apart the Twenty-Sixth Day of April as Arbor Day.

The governor of Ohio has been authorized and directed by law to issue a proclamation setting apart a day in April of each year for the planting of forest trees.

Therefore I, George K. Nash, governor of Ohio, do hereby proclaim Friday, the 26th day of April, A. D. 1901, as Arbor day, and I do hereby recommend that this day be observed in this manner by the people. If this work is thoroughly done the woodland in this will be increased, the beauty of the state made greater and more comfort and pleasure afforded to her inhabitants. The observance of this custom has done much good in the past, and should be enlarged upon to the greatest practical extent in the future. To this end it is suggested that those having charge of the beautiful parks of the state, and that the teachers and pupils of our schools, colleges and other educational institutions, in addition to what may be done by the people in general should devote this day to the useful and pleasant work of planting trees in the grounds occupied by them.

I also suggest that this occasion be taken to impress upon the minds of the youth of the state the importance of preserving and increasing our song and forest birds. There are very useful in destroying harmful insects and add greatly to the beauty and attractiveness of our homes.

George K. Nash, governor.

Columbus, O., March 27, 1901.

SEVEN CHILDREN

Are Killed by a Madman Who Runs Amuck in the Streets.

Brussels, March 29.—A frightful tragedy is reported from Luxembourg. A madman ran amuck in the crowded streets and dashed among the children. Before his horrible career was brought to an end, he had killed seven children and wounded many more.

The best of all pills are Beecham's.

HARVEY CITIZENS

Spend a Pleasant Evening—Harvey Citizens Regale a Flood of Music the Coming Summer.

Harvey, March 28.—The four months' term of the winter school closed last Friday in district No. 2, with Miss Ozetta Wolfe as teacher. The scholars were presented with a photograph of their teacher as a souvenir of the term.

The M. E. Ladies' Aid society met at the home of Mrs. John Lasse March 23 and spent the day in sewing carpet rags. The society will meet at the home of Mrs. William Lucas April 4.

The sick of the neighborhood are all improving nicely.

Charles Foos and Lewis and Will Search were out hunting for ducks last Monday.

Wesley J. Fulton started back to Cuba last week. He has a year and four months' time to serve yet.

Frank Bertsfield purchased a new organ for his daughter last week. Next summer there will be music in the air in this vicinity.

James Davis is building an addition to his house.

The people of the vicinity are traveling in the mud.

Sanford Seckel visited the home of Mr. and Mrs. Scott Van Meter Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Messenger of Morrel visited the home of Mr. and Mrs. William Beaver Sunday.

Charlie Little of Lafine is visiting relatives in this vicinity.

J. K. Leeper and family, Barton Miller and family, Tom Mason and family, Mrs. Nora Lucas and children, Mrs. J. Lucas and children, Charlie Marshall and Delbert Smith visited at the home of Emma Baker Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Mason drove to Marion Tuesday on business.

Friends to the number of thirty met at the home of Mr. G. M. Lucas Wednesday to remind him of his thirty-third birthday. He was presented with a nice set of chairs and a number of other useful and valuable articles. The table fairly groaned under the weight of good things to eat and all went home wishing him many more happy birthdays.

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AFTER CHINA'S RICHES.

English Capitalists Grabbing at China's Coal Lands.

PERIL TO WESTERN WORKINGMEN.

England's Menace in Russia a Cover For Her Own Schemes—American Consul's Report Exposes the Double Dealing of Great Britain.

While Great Britain is frantically calling upon the United States to assist in the attempt to arrest the great tidal movement of Russia in China, while British and Russian troops face each other in Tien-tsin, while Japan is concentrating her warships on the Korean coast to embarrass Russia—and a single rifle shot may be the signal for the mightiest and bloodiest conflict in history—the key of the British interest in their vast scene of conquest and intrigue is kept carefully out of sight.

Lord Pauncefote has exhausted his eloquence in the effort to convince President McKinley and Secretary Hay that the possession of Manchuria by Russia will mean the closing of Manchurian ports to our trade and that Great Britain is simply fighting the battle of the civilized and commercial world in her opposition to Russia.

But in the archives of the state department, says James Creelman in the New York Journal, is a report from Mr. Ingersoll, the American consul at Tientsin, which shows that a British syndicate, headed by the Rothschilds, has secured from the Chinese government concessions so vast as to threaten the foreign market in Asia of all countries. These concessions are almost beyond belief, yet the facts were officially reported in detail to our government three years ago.

The Peking Syndicate of London has wrung from China concessions amounting to 71,000 square miles of the provinces of Shansi and Honan. This includes an unbroken anthracite coal vein extending through 3,500 square miles. It also includes immense tracts of petroleum and iron. The British have in their hands the richest prize in the whole world. Minister Wu has within a few days declared in public that the coalfields of Shansi, which are now in control of the Peking Syndicate, are rich enough to supply the world with the finest coal for 3,000 years at the present rate of consumption. Not only have the British capitalists secured this key to the whole interior industry and trade of China, but they also have an almost unlimited right to build branch railways connecting these coal, iron and petroleum fields with trunk railways and rivers. They have planned lines of transportation into the Yang-tse-Kiang valley which will enable them to convert the cheap labor of the teeming Chinese millions into an economic peril to every other country.

Not a word has been uttered on this subject in the present crisis, yet the Russianizing of Manchuria is a paltry and irrelevant matter compared with this mighty British plan for the interior subjugation of China. It is a mere question of ceremony in Tien-tsin, this sudden bristling of Russian and British bayonets, but elsewhere in China it is a struggle to the death between Great Britain and Russia for the political and commercial domination of Asia.

While the British are attempting to arouse in the people of America a feeling of hostility to Russia, they are keeping out of sight the stupendous scheme of industrial and commercial conquest organized and owned by the great Peking syndicate of London. What does it mean to the United States, whose statesmen are preparing for an emblazoned future in China? For three years every important Republican leader, from President McKinley to Senator Hanna, has pointed to the mysterious, enchanting, undefined wealth of hoary China, has pictured scenes of peaceful trade victory among the 400,000,000 Chinese.

But at this moment we catch a glimpse of the ghastly truth. With thousands of miles of coal and iron and petroleum in their hands, the British can utilize Chinese labor at from 2½ to 10 cents a day, according to skill, and overwhelm and ingulf the markets of Asia, if not paralyze the markets of Europe and America. This is a tremendous hour in history. The whole future economics of the human race seem to hinge upon events in gray, old, feeble China.

Great Britain shrieks, "Stop, thief!" at Russia, puffs up and intensifies the vanity and greed of Japan and seeks to secure the support of the United States, while she herself has secured the very heart of the real wealth of China and is preparing to drive all competitors to destruction by her monopoly of thousands and thousands of miles of coal, iron and petroleum in Shansi and Honan, which the cheap labor of China is to turn against all rivals.

Read the official report of Consul Ragsdale to Secretary Hay and then consider the claims of the British to be looked upon as philanthropists in China. Consider also the manner in which the British are now attempting to drag the United States to their support:

I have the honor to report the first concession ever granted by the imperial Chinese government to a foreign syndicate, by the terms of which foreigners have the right to open and work mines, construct and operate railways and all entirely free from Chinese control other than the payment of a royalty and conformity with the general laws of the empire as applicable to foreigners.

On the 21st day of May, 1898, there were signed, in the presence of the ministers of the tsung-li-yamen, articles of agreement which ceded to the Peking Syndicate limited of London the sole right to open and work the coal and iron deposits of central and southern Shansi and the petroleum deposits of the entire province; also the right to construct and operate all necessary railways to main trunk lines and navigable waters for exporting the mining products.

The agreement was signed by order of imperial edict, stamped with the seal of the tsung-li-yamen as a visible sign of imperial sanction and authority, and the whole proceedings were verified and certified by the British and Italian ministers to China.

The exploitation of this contract marks the most important epoch in the industrial history of China. No precedent has been established of the kind. Foreigners, for purposes of profit, have not been allowed to reside in the interior of China, open up capital, mines and machinery and materially influence [illegible].

The syndicate has the right to build railways from and to Shansi, upon or across certain routes and coordinate all railways to connect Shansi with main trunk railways or navigable waters.

In case China goes to war or [illegible] will place the orders of the Chinese government for [illegible] with the syndicate.

The Peking Syndicate is composed of a few men who control immense capital and who have secured the most valuable concessions China could make. The probability was that not a dollar of this syndicate's money would be invested in the country for the next two years. The concessions would be worked by the Anglo-Italian syndicate, with a capital of £20,000,000.

The success of this enterprise is due, first, to the fact that the syndicate was willing to spend [illegible] upon the chance of getting a concession and that after sending the general agent to China it simply allowed him to manage affairs [illegible] and kept him supplied with money. Then the agent, Mr. A. Ingersoll, has shown wonderful tact in dealing with Chinese officials, judgment in selecting the securities and in managing all small affairs [illegible] and managing [illegible].

The province of Shansi lies to the west of Chihli. It consists of an inferior plateau of 3,000 feet elevation, more or less cut up by rivers. This plateau is bounded on all sides by mountains rising to 8,000 and 10,000 feet above the sea. In many places these ranges have been cut through by rivers, but in all parts they are rugged, and transportation must be effected by pack mules or camels. In the eastern portion of the province coal mounting into the measures of Bengal are the results of intrusive coal. The western half has bituminous coal covering some 17,000 square miles, and all along the western boundary are deposits of petroleum. At many different points in the coal region are deposits of dark iron ore.

The coal seams are practically horizontal and at an elevation of about 3,500 feet. They show [illegible] and to a sufficient depth. This anthracite coal area is unbroken over an area of 11,500 square miles, and its thickness varies from 25 to 50 feet, an average of 40 feet. All of this deposit is within the limits of the concession. There are thousands of native coal mines now in operation, and the coal has been used for probably 2,000 years. The iron ore is now worked by the natives. This entire exploration has been conducted for William H. Shoffeldt, mining engineer, and Charles D. Jameson, civil engineer, both Americans and in the employ of the syndicate.

There is probably no coalfield known in the world that can compare with this of Shansi, either in quality or quantity of coal or the possibility of cheap production. In addition to the concession in Shansi there was signed on the 21st of June an identical agreement ceding to the Peking syndicate all that portion of Honan south of the Yellow river (about 10,000 square miles) and another agreement by the terms of which all of the mountainous part of Honan south of the Yellow river is ceded to the syndicate as soon as work is begun on the Shansi concessions. The total area of these concessions is 71,000 square miles, equal to England and Scotland.

The railway over which the British and Russian sentries are glaring at each other in Tien-tsin not only goes to Peking, but it turns south and west from Peking to Paoting. This is on the road to the British coal, iron and petroleum fields in Shansi. The right to continue the line thence to Taiyuen, the capital of Shansi, is owned by the Russo-Chinese bank. Once more the way of Great Britain is in the hands of Russia.

But the British plan is to bring the coal and iron and petroleum of Shansi and Honan down into the Yang-tse-Kiang valley, with its tributary population of more than a hundred million persons, the densest masses of humanity on earth, and there to set up mills and factories and with workmen who are content with from 2½ to 10 cents a day to lay siege to the markets of the world. There is not a man alive who works for his living who has not a direct personal interest in this titanic struggle in Asia.

RARE GIFT FROM A SULTAN.

Mogul of Sulu Sends Pearls to a Yankee Girl.

Miss Marie Sweet of Denver, daughter of Major Owen J. Sweet, U. S. A., Governor of the Sulu archipelago, recently received from his highness the sultan of Sulu two pearls of great value. With the pearls came a letter written on parchment and sealed with the royal seal, rolled in the manner of ancient papyrus over a bamboo stick and carefully inclosed in a box.

The letter, the first ever written by the sultan to a woman, was as carefully shielded from possible accident as were the pearls. It was written in Sanskrit, and a translation follows:

The Capitol of His Highness the Sultan of Jolo, Mindoro, Sulu Archipelago, P. I., Jan. 31.

To My Young Unknown Friend, Miss Marie Sweet, in the United States, in America, With Greetings and Good Wishes:

May I ask you to allow me the pleasure to present you with two pearls from my waters in the Sulu seas and as a token of my respect to the daughter of my great good friend, Major Sweet, the governor of the Sulu archipelago, and as a sign to you of the estimation in which your father is held by myself and the Moro people?

HADJI MOHAMED, JAMARIL KIRAM,
His Highness the Sultan of the Sulu Archipelago.

"Alice of Old Vincennes."

It is not generally known that Maurice Thompson got the suggestion for an incident in his "Alice of Old Vincennes" from the life of a Terre Haute-an's paternal ancestor. Alice in his novel is represented as being stolen from her family by the Indians and adopted by Gaspard Ransillon, a frontiersman of Vincennes. Her ancestry is traced back by the convenient locket with the miniature on one side and the crest of an aristocratic family of Virginia on the reverse side.

The grandmother of Mr. W. C. Buntin and Mr. George C. Buntin of this city, the mother of the late Toussaint C. Buntin, lived in the vicinity of Vincennes. When a small child, she was left the solitary survivor of her family, who had all been massacred by the Indians. She was taken by an aunt and raised. Her brother was the grand old man, Colonel Vigo, for whom our county is named. It was upon this bit of history Mr. Thompson wove the romance of the birth of Alice of Old Vincennes.—Terre Haute Gazette.

Tributes to General Harrison.

EX-Attorney General Miller—General Harrison was a man of the highest intellectuality.

Luther Ladio Mills—As a lawyer he stood in the front rank of his profession.

John S. Miller—He stood at the head of his profession.

UNDER MARTIAL LAW.

British War Regulations In South African Towns.

VERBATIM PROCLAMATIONS.

Private Correspondence Examined. Students and Other Absentees From Home Cannot Communicate With Their People—Lights Out at 10:30 P. M.

Miss Elizabeth M. Clark, a Brooklyn girl, who was educated in Bryn Mawr college and in European universities and who now occupies the chair of philology and English literature in Huguenot college, Wellington, South Africa, has written the following letter to her father, the Rev. William W. Clark, concerning life under martial law in Cape Colony:

Long ago the world in general was informed that the South African war was over. Therefore the world in general, being on the whole a credulous, obedient world, accepted the statement and turned its eyes away from Africa toward India or China. But the British-Boer war was not over then, is not over now and probably will not be settled for many a long month to come.

In these days of press cablegrams and wireless telegraphy, when news of foreign events reaches people in America with lightning rapidity and some events, owing to difference of time, seem to be recorded even before they occur, in these days it is difficult indeed to realize that there are people in South Africa separated by less than a thousand miles from other members of their families who have not heard from those friends for over a year. Yet this is the case in many not isolated instances. There are students today in the boarding schools and colleges of Cape Colony who during 16 months have received no word from their parents in the Transvaal or Orange Free State, students who have no idea and no means of ascertaining whether those parents are living or dead.

This is truly a sad state of affairs, but it is not the result of tyranny. It is the result of war, pure and simple. Martial law as enforced in besieged towns naturally prevents all communication with outlying districts, as it prevents all unauthorized travel from or into those districts, even when not under siege. Martial law is indeed a law unto itself, but not a tyrannical one—autocratic truly in the sense of being absolute, but not autocratic in the sense of being unreasonable.

No one thought that martial law would come into Cape Colony. Let that statement stand, but let it be accepted as a slight exaggeration. There were a few who foretold an uprising of the Boer sympathizers within the Cape Colony district, and such an uprising would necessarily involve the temporary abolishment of civil authority in favor of military government, which is a longer way of spelling martial law.

Expected or unexpected martial law has come into Cape Colony and come to stay for as long a time as may be deemed wise for the purpose of the end in view. The following official statement published in Cape Town Jan. 18, 1901 tells us its own story to all readers and a good deal more to those who are experts in the advanced art of reading between the lines:

MARTIAL LAW—WHOLE COLONY SAVE THE PORTS

The following proclamation by the governor was published in a "government gazette extraordinary" yesterday afternoon:

Whereas, Martial law has already been proclaimed and is in existence in certain districts of this colony, and, whereas, the colony has been and is being invaded by armed forces from the Orange River Colony; and, whereas, it is desirable and expedient that martial law should be proclaimed in certain other districts at present not under its operation;

Now, therefore, under and by virtue of the authority in me vested, I do hereby proclaim and direct that martial law shall, from and after the date of these presents, prevail in every district of the colony not now included in its operation, with the exception of the districts of the Cape, Simon's Town, Wynberg, Port Elizabeth, East London and the territories of the Transkei, Tembuland, Griqualand East and Pondoland.

Two days after the first publishing of the above official declaration of martial law there appeared at the post-office of every town and village of the district specified a proclamation in detail of which the following is a copy, this one having been taken at the little seaside village of Gordon's Bay, not far from Cape Town. It was given in mimeograph duplicate and was followed three days later by a printed proclamation, Dutch and English being given in parallel columns, with enlargement upon the technically military matters, such as signals and disarmament:

V. R.

Martial law, District of Stellenbosch, publicly announced at Stellenbosch, 15th January, 1901:

Permits are required for persons sleeping away from their homes. Persons entering the district without a permit to report personally to commandant on arrival. Persons leaving the district by rail or otherwise to obtain a permit from the commandant stations south of and including Wellington excepted.

Every person to be in his or her house from 9:30 p. m. to 5 a. m. Families may, however, remain on their kloys until 10:30 p. m., at which time all lights must be put out.

Signals by lights or other means forbidden.

Correspondence.—All correspondence, parcels, etc., arriving by post or otherwise liable to be examined.

Only official telegrams will be dispatched in cipher.

Meetings.—All meetings are forbidden, except with the previous sanction of the commandant.

Sedition.—Any person using seditious language or spreading alarms or disheartening news will be prosecuted under martial law.

Liquor Law.—No liquor may be sold or given to any native mentioned in the liquor act within the district or to any soldier without the written permission of that soldier's commanding officer. All bars to be closed from 9 p. m. to 8 a. m.

Overcharging or Boycotting.—Any storekeeper overcharging or refusing to sell necessaries of life to any person who is prepared to pay the proper price will be prosecuted.

Khaki.—No person not entitled to wear uniform is permitted, on any account, to wear a coat or jacket of the color known as khaki.

Responsibilities of Owners and Occupiers of Houses and of Hotel Keepers.—The owner or occupier of any house will be held responsible for conduct of persons residing in his house. Hotel and boarding house keepers to report to nearest police station daily all arrivals and departures.

Contraband Newspapers.—Private Address Book, Gun Laws, Hut Orders.

All arms and ammunition to be handed in forthwith at the courthouse, as at present.

By order of [illegible] The Commandant.

Bottenbosch District.

The document is invested with a peculiar though not significance through the fact of its being the last one issued here under the initials "V. R." Before the idea of martial law for Cape Colony became a reality—while it was hovering in the air as a sort of Damoclidian sword which some people hoped to see fall—there were many opinions advanced as to what it really would mean if it ever should come. Even the very young people shared in the interest. One afternoon early in January several children were playing with a Christmas present, an air gun, on the stoop of their home in the suburbs of Cape Town. "We have to play every day, you see," explained the youngest boy to the visitor, "because we want to have the fun of it, and when martial law comes every gun will be taken away."

The visitor studied that boy's face to make sure whether he meant what he said. But he did. To him and to his companions martial law was evidently a big black ogre, ready to swoop down upon his little toy air gun and carry it off in triumph as a proof of the power of the great British empire.

That story is not only a story. It is also a case in point as serving to show that in general the preconception of martial law has been a misconception, even among those who are "children of a larger growth." As a matter of fact, the English officers (who have what is practically absolute power in their respective districts) have been as a rule just and considerate in the exercise of that power and have usually respected the principle involved in noblesse oblige.

Great objection was raised, and one cannot wonder, at the fourth clause, "All correspondence liable to be examined." No one with any right conception of the value of individuality would wish to have his letters opened, and yet there are two facts to be given in defense of even this regulation, which touches the most closely on the domain of personal relationship as between man and man. In the first place, there has been good reason for the making of such a regulation. In the second place, the privilege has been rarely, if ever, abused by the official censors. For instance, letters from any seat of war are opened almost without exception, but up to the time of writing there has been no report of letters from abroad receiving similar treatment. The following is a copy of the paper with which letters once opened are officially sealed:

V. R.
OPENED UNDER MARTIAL LAW,
Initials of Censoring Officer: R. R.

There is no unnecessary delay in the passing on of such letters.

The rule for "lights out at 10:30" was not taken very seriously or literally at first, and many are the fines that have been paid in consequence. Not even the fact of illness in the house is considered sufficient excuse for infringement without official permit. However, in the case of villages away from the districts where the Boers are known to be in hiding permits for light can be secured upon production of a physician's certificate as to the necessity.

Irene is a child of about 6 who has heard many conversations about the application of the new regulations. One evening, waking up just as her parents were going to bed, she called out to ask what time it was.

"About 10:45," answered her father from the doorway. "That means just the right time for you to go to sleep again."

But Irene did not think so. Sitting up in her little bed and looking out of her window toward the myriad of stars twinkling under the Southern Cross, she exclaimed excitedly: "Look, papa, look! God has forgotten to turn out his stars at 10:30."

The father smiled tenderly as he said, "God's eternal lights are not subject to martial law, my little daughter."—Brooklyn Eagle.

In Honor of William Shakespeare.

At Albany articles of incorporation of the Shakespeare Birthday club of New York city have been filed with the secretary of state. The club is a social organization, and it proposes to promote the celebration of the birthday anniversaries of William Shakespeare.

The Damming of the Nile.

From the realm of old Ramesses, from the fabled land of Nit,
Where the river horse is sunning and the vultures slowly flit;
From the sacred halls of Isis by the pyramidal pile
Comes a murmur and a protest 'gainst the damming of the Nile.

From Assuan to Pendereh, by the obelisk Mut
From old Memphis to the delta, whence the shocking rumor flew,
Every river lord is hissing to each angry crocodile,
All condemning, all objecting to the damming of the Nile.

And the jackals and hyenas, trotting round with motions lewd,
Raise their heads and howl demurrers to old Luna's yellow disk,
While the camels get their backs up in an agonizing style
As they lump along in anger o'er the damming of the Nile.

They are calling to Osiris and to Baal and Sefer Tam,
All the mystic gods invoking with the chanting and the drum,
And they pray to Pash, the mighty, in this bitter hour of trial,
By each sacred beetle swearing 'gainst the damming of the Nile.

All the mummies are awaking in their wraps of fragrant myrrh,
There's a rustle and a stirring and a gentle, spicy whir;
All the pharaohs and Thotmes are arousing file by file,
And the very sphinx is scowling at the damming of the Nile.

—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

THE CARNEGIE THEORY.

How It Is Regarded by Prominent Financiers.

HEWITT FAVORS; SAGE DOES NOT.

The Former Does Not Retire Because He Cannot and the Latter Because He Will Not—Perplexities Connected With Pension Fund Plan.

Russell Sage, asked what he thought of Andrew Carnegie's ideas regarding the duties of successful business men toward themselves, their employees and the community at large, said:

"It's an important question. It takes a great deal of thought to settle matters of this kind. His scheme to have $25,000,000 tied up and taken care of for the benefit of workmen who need help and deserve it, is a good deal better than giving one man a million dollars for something and another for another thing without making sure that your money will be of real use to those who deserve help."

"Mr. Carnegie thinks that when a man has been in harness long enough and made a sufficient fortune he ought to retire and take care of his soul," the reporter put in.

Mr. Sage shook his head, smiling.

"I believe in staying in it until the end of the road," he said. "If a man wants to lessen his cares, well and good. But he ought to stick and control things, because he knows the business better than anybody else. I've been in my business from the start, haven't I? Well, shall I control my clerks or shall they control me?"

Abram S. Hewitt was asked why he did not, like Mr. Carnegie, retire from business.

"Mr. Hewitt, you evidently do not agree with Mr. Carnegie's views on how a wealthy man's old age should be spent," began the reporter.

"I do most thoroughly agree with Mr. Carnegie on that point," replied Mr. Hewitt. "What makes you think I don't?"

"Because you don't get out of active business, and yet you are old and wealthy," said the reporter.

"I sincerely wish I had a chance to sell out, like Mr. Carnegie had. I would jump at it," answered Mr. Hewitt. "Mr. Carnegie has been extremely fortunate. He is at last at liberty, but I am still in prison. I can't get out. At least I can't get out on terms which I feel it would be honorable to accept. I had a chance some time ago to sell out our Trenton works, but the condition was that they should be closed down permanently. This would have thrown about 500 of our people out of work—people who have been with us for years and many of whom have bought their own little homes in Trenton. I could not accept such terms, so here I am with the burden yet on my shoulders, and I suppose death alone will relieve me of it.

"My experience in my own business has been the same as Mr. Carnegie's. Iron workers shift so rapidly that a pension system is impossible. Railroad employees remain for years with the same company, and their work and wages are steady. In our line the furnaces must frequently shut down temporarily, and that makes a vast difference. A beneficiary fund works better. We have had one for years. Our employees subscribe so much out of their wages. It may be a thousand dollars a year or it may be ten thousand. Whatever it is, we duplicate it, and our employees get the benefit."—New York Commercial Advertiser.

MAD OVER "PING-PONG."

English People Are All Playing This New Game.

Are you all mad over ping-pong in America, or do you call it "pinker-pong" or "whimwham" or "table tennis" or "pompom?" writes Julian Ralph to the Pittsburg Dispatch. It goes by a dozen names here, but under one name or the other everybody plays it, and the factories have not been able to keep up with the demand for the different parts of the apparatus. It is simply lawn tennis played on a six foot long table. You use small celluloid balls about as big as the biggest glass alley that boys use in the game of marbles, say a trifle less than an inch in diameter. The ball is sent to and fro by means of small battledores made of skin stretched over a frame.

A net of gauze strung upon a cord and standing four or five inches above the table is set up across the table, but plenty of players simply lay a walking stick across the table with two books under each end of the stick. The rules are precisely those of tennis, and experts divide the table into four courts by pinning a white tape lengthwise along it. Expert tennis players play a game of ping-pong that is as clever and pretty to watch as anything that can be done by the highest human skill, but there are thousands of men and women quite as expert who never played the outdoor game in their lives.

"'04" on the Smokestack's Top.

Two years ago Columbia university was startled by the feat of the freshman who climbed up 50 feet on the smokestack above the gymnasium and painted his class numerals there. The other morning, says the New York Sun, the same stack bore the legend '04 in large white characters at its very top, 70 feet above the gymnasium roof. How the freshman ever got to the top no one seems to know. There is neither ladder nor rope, and the smokestack is of smooth sheet iron. As soon as the college proctors discovered the numerals they smothered the power house fires, climbed up the smokestack from the inside and painted '04 out.

TELEGRAPH NEWS IN PARAGRAPHS.

Rio Janeiro—The Indians have murdered four Capuchian monks at Alto Alegra

Fort Worth, Texas—A double tragedy occurred at Liberty yesterday. During a difficulty between Wharton Branch, W. B. Dunnan and W. K. Wall, the two latter were instantly killed. Pistols were used.

Portsmouth, O.—Wiley Platt, pitcher, has accepted the terms of the Philadelphia American league club, and will leave for the East today. Harry Blake, outfielder, has received an American league offer.

Harrisburg, Pa.—Memorial services in honor of the late Senator Magee was held in the senate yesterday. Addresses were made by Senators Muehlbronner, Flinn, Cochran, Henri, Fox and Heinie Resolutions of condolence were adopted.

Rockville, Ind.—Because he arrested Charley Phillips, a boy, for throwing a stone into a passenger car on the C. and E. I. railroad, Thomas Stringer's saloon was burned by a mob at Lyford, a mining town in this county, Tuesday night. He was badly beaten and there are threats of lynching.

New York.—Charles H. Schwab, president of the billion dollar steel trust, has moved to the Waldorf-Astoria. He has a suite on the second floor of the Fifth avenue and Thirty-Fourth street corner. It is the most expensive in the hotel, rivalling the famous "State" apartments. It is known as parlor 253.

Notice of Appointment.

Estate of Michael Maher and Amanda Maher, deceased.

The undersigned has been appointed and qualified as administrator of the estate of Michael Maher and Amanda Maher, late of Marion county, deceased.

Dated this 6th day of March, A. D. 1901.

JOHN HANLEY, Caledonia, O.

Notice of Appointment.

Estate of Johanna Norris, deceased.

The undersigned has been appointed and qualified as Executor of the will of Johanna Norris, late of Marion county, deceased.

Dated at Marion, Ohio, this 25th day of March, A. D. 1901.

DANIEL UNCAPHER, Marion, Ohio.

192m-t 3

Notice of Appointment.

Estate of Thomas L. Sifritt, deceased.

The undersigned has been appointed and qualified as Administrator of the estate of Thomas L. Sifritt, late of Marion county deceased.

Dated at Marion, Ohio, this 23d day of March, A. D. 1901.

JOHN C. CUMMINS, Green Camp, Ohio.

102m-t3

Notice of Appointment.

Estate of John Kehrwecker, deceased.

The undersigned has been appointed and qualified as Administrator of the estate of John Kehrwecker, late of Marion County, deceased.

Dated at Marion, Ohio, this 14th day of March, A. D. 1901.

CHARLES A. CLICK, Marion, Ohio.

91-t-3

Legal Notice.

May J. Tuttle, whose place of residence is unknown but whose last known place of residence was at Toronto, Canada, will take notice that Henry P. Tuttle filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Marion county, Ohio, on March 21, 1901, his certain petition praying for a divorce from said May J. Tuttle upon the grounds of extreme cruelty and gross neglect of duty. The said cause will be for hearing on and after May 1, 1901.

HENRY P. TUTTLE,
By E. Edmund Hill, his attorney. 4t6

Legal Notice.

Edward Naylor, whose place of residence is unknown, is hereby notified that on February 15, 1901, May Naylor filed her petition in the Court of Common Pleas of Marion county, Ohio, against him praying that she be divorced from said Edward Naylor on the grounds of extreme cruelty and gross neglect of his marital duty, and that said cause will be for hearing on and after April 8, 1901.

MAY NAYLOR,
By Louis E. Myers, her attorney. 4t6

School Examinations.

The Examiners of the public schools of the City of Marion will meet for the examination of applicants for certificates to teach on April 4 and 5, 1901. The examinations will commence at 9 a. m. and 1 p. m. of each day and will be in writing.

A fee of 50 cents will be charged each applicants. Applicants will be graded on a scale of 100. No certificate will be given where an applicant falls below 75 in any branch.

An average of 70 secures a certificate for one year.

An average of 80 secures a certificate for two years.

An average of 90 secures a certificate for three years; provided, however, that no three year certificate will be given where an applicant falls below 75 in any branch.

On the renewal of five year certificates the board will require the holder to pass an examination in theory and practice.

U. K. GUTHERY, President of Board.
L. B. McNEAL, Secretary. 61-t-2

SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS.

THE School Examiners of Marion county, Ohio, will meet for the examination of teachers at Central school building Saturday

April 13,
June 1.

Examinations will commence at 9 a. m. and no applications will be received after 10 a. m. All examinations will be written and positively no private examination will be granted. A fee of 50 cents will be required on admission to the examination, and each applicant will furnish an envelope, stamped and addressed to him or herself, in which a certificate or notice of failure will be forwarded. Applicants will be graded on a scale of 100. No certificate will be given when the grade in any branch falls below 75. An average of 75 with a minimum of 65 secures a certificate for one year. 85 with a minimum of 75 secures a certificate for two years. 95 with a minimum of 85 secures a certificate for three years.

Boxwell examinations,

April 20,
May 18.

Success in the school room will also be taken into consideration in determining the class of certificate.

W. P. MOLONE,
F. A. KENNEDY,
S. W. ALMENDINGER,
Examiners.

ANNUAL STATEMENT

OF THE RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF THE Board of Education of Marion Township, Marion County, Ohio.

Amount in treasury, Sept 1, 1900, [illegible]
Received during year, [illegible]

Total, [illegible]
Paid out during year, [illegible]
Balance of, [illegible]

ITEMS OF EXPENDITURE.

Oct. 16, American School Furniture, school furniture, $142.50.
Oct. 11, H. A. Cone, whitewashing, $[illegible]
Oct. 6, W. R. Lawrence, sundries, $[illegible]
Oct. 6, Philip Linn, sundries, $[illegible]
Oct. 4, A. C. Court, services as [illegible] $2.17.
Oct. 8, I. M. Roberts, window [illegible] $[illegible]
Oct. 8, S. E. DeWolfe, coal, $[illegible]
Oct. 15, J. C. Poland, teaching, $[illegible]
Sept. 15, Anna L. Hinds, teaching, $[illegible]
Oct. 2, J. C. Poland, teaching, $[illegible]
Oct. 12, Lelah Pence, teaching, $[illegible]
Oct. 12, J. C. Poland, teaching, $[illegible]
Oct. 21, D. F. Spicer, teaching, $[illegible]
Oct. 25, J. C. Poland, teaching, $[illegible]
Oct. 30, May E. Lawrence, teaching, $[illegible]
Nov. 2, Clara Owen, teaching, $[illegible]
Nov. 9, D. F. Spicer, teaching, $[illegible]
Nov. 10, Lelah Pence, teaching, $[illegible]
Nov. 10, J. C. Poland, teaching, $[illegible]
Nov. 11, Eva Patten, teaching, $[illegible]
Oct. 16, Prendergast Lumber and [illegible] Co., posts $[illegible]
Nov. 17, J. S. Hladman, papering [illegible] house, $[illegible]
Nov. 20, Hoberman & Sharpless, [illegible] $5.72.
Dec. 18, W. H. Schaffner, tuition, $[illegible] P. Lawrence, $12.00.
Dec. 10, Implement Mfg. Co., [illegible] $2.50.
Dec. 18, Frank Bauer, building [illegible] $10.00.
Dec. 18, Kling & Wilson, hardware, $[illegible]
Dec. 18, Kling & Wilson, hardware, $[illegible]
Dec. 18, Kling & Wilson, hardware, $[illegible]
Dec. 18, Copeland & Bartram, [illegible] deed, $2.00.
Dec. 18, Fred Haberman, hardware for [illegible] $20.35.
Nov. 16, Arena L. Hinds, teaching, $[illegible]
Nov. 15, Sarah Myers, teaching, $[illegible]
Nov. 16, Matilda Fellmuth, teaching [illegible]
Nov. 18, Mary Lippincott, teaching, $[illegible]
Nov. 21, D. F. Spicer, teaching, $[illegible]
Dec. 1, Lillian Ewing, teaching, $[illegible]
Dec. 2, J. C. Poland, teaching, $[illegible]
Dec. 12, Lelah Pence, teaching, $[illegible]
Dec. 16, Eva Patten, teaching, $[illegible]
Dec. 22, J. C. Poland, teaching, $[illegible]
Dec. 27, D. F. Spicer, teaching, $[illegible]
Dec. 22, Arena L. Hinds, teaching, $[illegible]
Dec. 27, Matilda Fellmuth, teaching $[illegible]
Jan. 6, D. F. Spicer, teaching, $[illegible]
Jan. 15, Lelah Pence, teaching, $[illegible]
Jan. 15, Lelah Pence, teaching, $[illegible]
Dec. 18, Fred Haberman, hardware, $[illegible]
Dec. 18, J. C. Poland, sundries, $[illegible]
Jan. 27, J. C. Poland, teaching, $[illegible]
Jan. 27, Arena L. Hinds, teaching, $[illegible]
Feb. 1, Lelah Pence, teaching, $[illegible]
Feb. 3, D. F. Spicer, teaching, $[illegible]
Feb. 8, Lelah Pence, teaching, $[illegible]
Feb. 17, Arena L. Hinds, teaching, $[illegible]
Feb. 22, Sarah Myers, teaching, $[illegible]
Feb. 24, J. C. Poland, teaching, $[illegible]
Dec. 18, J. M. Thompson, sundries, $[illegible]
Dec. 18, J. E. Conley, scrubbing and cleaning school house, $2.50.
Dec. 18, J. M. Monnett, sundries, $[illegible]
Dec. 18, J. F. Mahaffey, scrubbing and cleaning school house, $2.10.
Dec. 18, John Klinefelter, sundries, $[illegible]
Dec. 18, J. P. Miller, books, $[illegible]
Jan. 18, George B. Christian, deed for land, $[illegible]
Jan. 26, W. H. Schaffner, tuition, $[illegible]
Feb. 19, Philip Linn, sundries, $[illegible]
Feb. 19, J. M. Monnett, sundries, $[illegible]
Feb. 19, W. R. Lawrence, sundries, $[illegible]
Feb. 19, A. W. Bryant, recording deed, $1.85.
Feb. 19, I. M. Roberts, blackboard and window guards, $89.27.
Feb. 19, Ruggles-Gale Co., pail hooks, $3.36.
Feb. 19, C. G. Wiant, chalk, $[illegible]
Feb. 19, S. N. Titus, services as [illegible] error, $12.00.
Feb. 19, F. R. Salter, patching roof, $[illegible]
Feb. 19, F. R. Salter, pail, 25.
Feb. 19, F. R. Salter, stove castings, $8.50.
Feb. 19, F. R. Salter, stove [illegible] $16.50.
Feb. 19, F. R. Salter, furnishings and repairs, $11.77.
Feb. 19, A. H. Ash, services as clerk, $37.50.
March 5, D. F. Spicer, teaching, $[illegible]
March 5, Lelah Pence, teaching, $[illegible]
March 7, Clara Owen, teaching, $[illegible]
March 7, May E. Lawrence, teaching, $[illegible]
March 10, J. C. Poland, teaching, $[illegible]
March 12, Lelah Pence, teaching, $[illegible]
March 13, May Lippincott, teaching, $[illegible]
March 17, Lillian E. Ewing, teaching, $[illegible]
March 17, Arena L. Hinds, teaching, $[illegible]
March 20, Sarah Myers, teaching, $[illegible]
March 15, The Marion Union Co., [illegible] pairing roof, $2.75.
March 24, Matilda Fellmuth, teaching, $[illegible]
March 24, Lillian Ewing, teaching, $[illegible]
March, 26, Eva Kwenan, teaching, $[illegible]
April 4, J. C. Poland, teaching, $[illegible]
April 16, J. T. Beaver, fence, $[illegible]
April 16, S. E. DeWolfe, coal, $[illegible]
April 16, F. R. Salter, repairs, $[illegible]
April 16, F. R. Salter, furnishings and repairs, $8.22.
April 16, F. R. Salter, furnishings and repairs, $11.60.
April 16, A. H. Ash, report of [illegible] tures, $25.00.
April 17, D. F. Spicer, teaching, $[illegible]
April 25, Gertrude Lawrence, teaching, $25.00.
May 5, Matilda Fellmuth, teaching, $[illegible]
May 5, Carrie Hudson, teaching, $[illegible]
May 15, Frank Bauer, teaching, $[illegible]
May 19, D. F. Spicer, teaching, $[illegible]
June 1, Sarah Myers, teaching, $[illegible]
June 2, Clara Klinefelter, teaching, $[illegible]
June 3, Lillian Ewing, teaching, $[illegible]
May 3, J. Hood & Son, hardware, $[illegible]
May 6, H. A. Cone, whitewashing, $[illegible]
April 7, D. & L. V. Umepher, insurance, policies, $7.15.
April 7, J. R. Conley, sundries, $[illegible]
June 9, Anna Bumford, teaching, $[illegible]
June 9, Frank Bauer, teaching, $[illegible]
June 9, Gertrude Lawrence, teaching, $37.50.
June 9, D. F. Spicer, teaching, $[illegible]
June 12, Matilda Fellmuth, teaching, $37.50.
June 16, Etta Myers, teaching, $[illegible]
June 18, Carrie Hudson, teaching, $[illegible]
June 22, D. F. Spicer, teaching, $[illegible]
June 25, Frank Bauer, teaching, $[illegible]
June 25, Jennie Johnson, teaching, $[illegible]
June 18, J. M. Monnett, taking examination, $21.00.
June 18, Philip Linn, fixing bell, $[illegible]
June 18, S. N. Titus, services as [illegible] error, $20.00.
Aug. 20, W. R. Lawrence, sundries, $[illegible]
Aug. 20, H. A. Cone, whitewashing, $[illegible]
Aug. 20, D. A. Cone, whitewashing, $[illegible]
Aug. 20, A. H. Ash, clerk, $37.50.
Aug. 20, David Martin, repairs, $[illegible]
Aug. 20, W. H. Schaffner, Boxwell [illegible] tion, $7.00.
Aug. 20, John Klinefelter, sundries, $[illegible]
Aug. 20, Implement Mfg. Co., [illegible] $[illegible]

I further certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the detailed statement of the receipts and expenditures of said Board of Education for the preceding year ending September 1st, 1900, as the same is made out and entered in the record in which the proceedings of the said Board are recorded; also a detailed statement of all liabilities of said Board of Education.

Dated this 25th day of March, 1901.

L. E. OSBUN, Clerk.

Washington—The report that Miss Alice Hay, daughter of the secretary of state, is engaged to James Wadsworth, son of Representative Wadsworth of Geneseo, New York, is authoritatively denied.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

Spring Clothes

The simple announcement that our new goods are here and ready for inspection will suffice to arouse the interest of all who know what this store is doing for the good dressers of this community. This Spring we surpass all former achievements in our

OPENING EXHIBIT AND DISPLAY

OF NEW SUITS AND OVERCOATS, NOBBY NECKWEAR AND FINE FURNISHINGS FROM THE LEADING MAKERS OF THE WORLD.

We ask you to come in and see these goods. A proper regard for your personal appearance and your pocket book will lead you to accept our invitation. We offer you styles and values that you cannot find elsewhere. One thing is certain no man can afford to buy clothing or men's wear this Spring without posting himself here first.

The Celebrated Hart, Schaffner & Marx Styles

These are the Clothes you have seen portrayed in all the leading magazines; equal to the highest class merchant tailoring in everything but price. They're worth looking at just for the satisfaction of seeing what modern science and skill have done for the man who wishes to dress well at moderate cost. Our prices enable you to own these splendid garments for as little or even less money than you would have to pay elsewhere for inferior goods.

BOYS' 3-PIECE DRESS SUITS.

Nobby New Spring Styles—Single Breasted Coat, Double Breasted Vests—made of light and medium colored checks or stripes..... **$4.50**

STRELITZS.

SHOT HIS MOTHER

Irving Cupp Pours Five Pistol Shots Into His Mother Early Friday Morning.

A CRIME AT LATIMBERVILLE

The Affair Is a Mysterious One Which the Early Particulars Do Not Clear Up—Cupp Shoots His Widowed Mother, but Neither Explains the Cause—Mrs. Cupp Will Recover.

The little village of Latimberville was the scene of a shooting affair at an early hour this morning, in which Irving Cupp emptied five chambers of his revolver into the body of his mother, Mrs. Lovina Wallick. The news reached this city about 8 o'clock this morning, and Deputy Sheriff Crow left immediately for the scene of the crime to place Cupp under arrest.

About a month since Mrs. Wallick, who has been twice married and twice widowed, and is about fifty years of age, returned from Illinois, where she has been living and went to Latimberville, called there by the illness of Mrs. Elizabeth Cupp, her mother, and Cupp's grandmother. Mrs. Cupp, up to the time of her death, which occurred a week or two since, had been keeping house for her grandson, who is about twenty-four years of age and unmarried. Since the old lady's death, Mrs. Wallick has been living at her son's home.

This morning about 7 o'clock neighbors were startled by hearing five shots ring out from the Cupp home, and, rushing in, found Mrs. Wallick covered with blood. Cupp and his mother had some trouble, which resulted in the use of the revolver by the one, a thirty-two caliber gun.

Dr. C. L. Baker, the village physician, was at once summoned and made an examination of the injured woman. He found that all the shots had hit the human target at which they were aimed.

The worst wound was one in the neck, from which Dr. Baker extracted the ball. Two other balls grazed her back, another cut along the poor woman's left side and still another scorched its way across the palm of her left hand.

Cupp appeared to be anxious to come to Marion and give himself up, but awaited the coming of the sheriff.

The Fultonham block with which Greenwood street is to be paved has arrived and is being distributed along the street.

OFFICERS ELECTED

By Marion Lodge, No. 32, B. P. O. E., Thursday Evening.

Marion Lodge, No. 32, B. P. O. E., held a regular meeting Thursday evening at which officers were elected for the ensuing year.

W. B. Jessop was chosen exalted ruler; Charles Gompf, esteemed leading knight; J. W. Wark, esteemed loyal knight; John Key, esteemed lecturing knight; Harry True, treasurer; John Brigel, secretary; Robert Martin, tyler; E. E. Rush, trustee; S. G. Kleinmaier, representative to the grand lodge meeting at Milwaukee, July 23, 24, 25; W. H. Schaffner to the state reunion at Marietta in August.

George L. Padgett of Delaware was present, and presided during the election of officers.

A social session lasting until midnight followed the election.

The officers will be installed next Thursday evening.

HOME DEPARTMENT

Of Presbyterian Sunday School Meets at the True Home.

The Home department of the First Presbyterian Sunday-school held a meeting Thursday afternoon at the home of Mrs. H. True of east Church street. The subject for the meeting was "Scenes of the Last Week of Christ's Life." It was studied by Bible reading, each member of the society taking an active part. A letter from Mrs. A. Glossy of Cochranton was read by Mrs. True, and resolutions on the death of Mrs. William Stallsmith were adopted, a copy of which will be sent to the bereaved husband. The society is rapidly gaining strength. Six new members were added at this meeting and there is now a membership of one hundred and twenty-five.

ADMIRAL DEWEY GLAD TO HEAR OF CAPTURE

New York, March 28.—Admiral Dewey, who is in town, said of Aguinaldo's capture: "I am extremely delighted to hear that Aguinaldo has at last been captured and especially am I pleased to have the honor of his capture fall to my old friend, Captain Fred Funston, who has by this act added the crowning point to his already gallant career.

"The capture of Aguinaldo will end the war in the Philippines. The war was practically at an end before this, but now all hostilities will cease and when the superstitious Filipinos realize that their leader has been really captured notwithstanding his 'charmed life,' they will lay down their arms."

HAD FINE MEETING

Women's Home Missionary Society of Epworth M. E. Church Elects New Officers.

MRS. D. W. STRAYER IS PRESIDENT

The Business Meeting of the Society Was Followed by a Program of Real Instruction and Entertainment, and a Pleasant Afternoon Ended in an Excellent Supper.

The Woman's Home Missionary society of the Epworth M. E. church met Thursday afternoon at the ladies' parlors in the church. In addition to having the regular business and program, the annual election of officers was held. The president, Mrs. Frank Hunter presided.

Immediately after the society was called to order a song was rendered, and then the business taken up. Mrs. W. B. Everett, treasurer, read her annual report. It was given in a very nice way and showed the society to be in an excellent condition, both as regards finances and membership. Some of the older members stated after the report was adopted that they never knew the society to be in as good shape.

The nominating committee appointed at the last meeting made its report, and the society accepted it, voting unanimously to elect the persons nominated. They were as follows:

Mrs. D. W. Strayer, president; Mrs. J. W. Wren, vice president; Mrs. Joseph Stubbs, recording secretary; Mrs. W. B. Everett, treasurer; Mrs. R. Holwig, corresponding secretary; Mrs. James Williams, Mrs. Frank Hunter and Mrs. Edward Mealey, executive committee.

Following the business meeting the program was rendered. Mrs. Edward Mealey conducted the devotional exercises and was succeeded by Mrs. J. W. Wren, who read an excellent paper, "Deaconess' Work in the East." Two leaflets, "The Bohemians in Chicago," read by Mrs. George Von Stein and "The Spanish of New Mexico," read by Mrs. Jacob Fribley followed and were highly appreciated by the society. Mr. Joseph Stubb's paper, "The Chinese of San Francisco" was quite entertaining. It was succeeded by an interesting leaflet, read by Mrs. Frank King. "A Porto Rican Wedding," Mrs. King's paper concluded the program.

An hour was passed socially and during that time the hostesses of the day served an excellent supper. Mrs. Joseph Stubbs, Mrs. W. J. Grills and Mrs. W. H. Hinklin were the hostesses.

TO THE ASYLUM

Mrs. Kelly Mount Is Taken by Sheriff Battenfeld Today.

Mrs. Kelly Mount of Bellefontaine avenue was removed to the hospital for the insane at Columbus this morning by Sheriff Battenfeld. Mrs. Mount has been mentally unbalanced for several days and for the past couple of days she has grown so violent that it was deemed best by her friends to have her taken to the state hospital. A number of matters have combined to bring about the dethroning of Mrs. Mount's reason. Financial reverses and misfortune caused her husband to go in same some time since, and since then she has grown weaker mentally. Her being taken away leaves their family of six small boys dependent upon friends and relatives.

Mrs. Mount's friends hope for a speedy recovery to her usual brightness of mind.

THREE MEN KILLED AND THREE INJURED

Albany, N. Y., March 28.—A disastrous wreck occurred on the Boston and Maine railroad, on the Fitchburg division, at 5 o'clock this morning, between Schenectady and Rotterdam Junction. Three men were killed and three were injured. Two freight trains running in opposite directions on the same track collided. Both locomotives were reduced to scrap iron and a number of cars on both trains were wrecked.

The dead are: W. R. Morrill, engineer; Frank Kemp, engineer; Frank Naughton, fireman.

The injured: E. J. Felton, fireman; T. G. Murphy, brakeman; M. L. Lewis, brakeman.

Superintendent Snyder was notified of the wreck and at once sent a wrecking train to the scene of the accident. It will be several hours before traffic is resumed.

Trenton, N. J.—The American Ice company, incorporated here, has decreased its capital stock from $60,000,000 to $40,000,000. The preferred stock is reduced from $20,000,000 to $15,000,000 and the common from $30,000,000 to $25,000,000.

Squire Howison of Prospect was in the city Wednesday on business. Mr. Howison has acted in his official capacity for thirty consecutive years now and is a candidate for re-election this spring.

A PECULIAR STORY

Woman Adopts Illegitimate Child of Her Daughter To Cover the Latter's Shame.

BECOMES ENRAGED AND KILLS IT

Fearing Detection She Cuts the Child Into Pieces and Burns the Remains—She Then Kidnaps a Child To Take the Place of the One She Killed in Her Anger.

Waterloo, Iowa, March 28.—A remarkable story of a child alleged murdered, the kidnaping of another and the substitution for the dead infant to cover up the crime is revealed in a confession made to the county attorney by Reuben Good, a prisoner in the county jail. He accuses his mother, now Mrs. Jacob Lurns of Laporte City, of the murder of the infant child of a daughter and the kidnaping of another child to replace the one murdered.

According to Good's story, the murdered child was born to his sister out of wedlock. To hide the shame her mother adopted the boy. The child was kept by the grandmother, who moved to La Porte, where one day in a fit of anger at its fretfulness she beat it to death. The daughter had married and was away at the time.

Fearing detection, the mother cut the body into pieces, and, burned the remains with feathers to disguise the human odor. Through fear of detection, she left La Porte and wandered about, working at various places. While in Marengo she noted Roy Elliott's resemblance to the grandchild and kidnaped him. Becoming sick, she gave Roy to her daughter, who had been traveling with her husband, and who took the child, being ignorant of the change.

Later Mrs. Lucas stole the child, and brought him to Mrs. H. F. Hepler, of Waterloo. Mrs. Lucas left, promising to return in a week. Mrs. Hepler became suspicious, and put the case in the hands of the Waterloo police, who communicated with the Elliotts. The father came and recognized his child.

Good says his mother told him this story because she thought she could trust him. Mrs. Lucas is being watched and an investigation will be made.

Try It Again.

Bucyrus, O., March 28.—After being divorced for half a dozen years Ed. L. Fisher and Barbara Switzer were a second time wedded Wednesday. They were first married a dozen years.

REAL ESTATE DEALS.

Letitia Cummins and husband to Edwin S. Wilson, fifty-two acres in Green Camp township, $2,600.

John F. Cummins and wife to Edwin S. Wilson fifty acres in Green Camp township, $2,000.

J. G. Wolford to Letitia Cummins, eighty acres in Green Camp township, $3,600.

Mary E. Crickard and James E. Crickard to John C. Walter lot 1862 in True's fourth addition to Marion $100.

Charles A. De Feet to Martha Bell, lot, part of lot 1295 in Kramer's addition to Marion, $200.

Edward Heber to Elizabeth Beard, forty acres in Montgomery township, $2000.

V. A. Berry to Frank W. Wilhelm, lot 2146 in V. A. Berry's subdivision of Clark's addition to Marion, $100.

Norman Spaulding to Grace M. Spaulding, one acre in Marion, $250.

Elizabeth Gorman by sheriff, to Martin J. Burke, lot 1168 in Kramer & Tristram's addition to Marion, $145.

Elizabeth Gorman, by sheriff to J. C. Walters, lot 1178 in Kramer & Tristram's addition to Marion, $168.

Charles H. Wright to Clark W. Wright, .22 acres in Marion, $500.

Mary Leonard to Milton H. Bain, lot 2419 in Leonard's addition to Marion, $500.

Margaret L. Young to Milton H. Bain, lot 2109 in Leonard's addition to Marion, $200.

Harry A. Furia to Isaac Smith, lot 3736 in J. H. Dwyer's Fourth addition to Marion, $200.

John W. Lewis to Charles B. Clark and Maggie A. Clark, fifty acres in Bowling Green township, $2400.

J. C. Davis to A. N. Caroline, lot 37 in J. C. Davis' addition to Green Camp, $75.

Maria T. Chier to Sarah C. Lucas and Roy H. Bowen, lot 1400 in Reed, Chier & True's addition to Marion, $350.

James W. Shiritt, and others, to John G. Wolford, 139.20 acres in Bowling Green township $7,150.

Frank W. Wilhelm to Milton H. Bain, part of lot 3 in Clark's addition to Marion, $1,500.

John Kramer to Wm. F. Groft, lot 3 in Kramer's addition to Waldo, $50.

John C. Markert to Leo Hare, lot 2558 in L. Fife's First addition to Marion, $1,800.

J. F. Prendergast to Wm. Bain, lot 958 in Wallace & True's addition to Marion, $2,600.

George F. Gill to Melinda Gill, lot 1336 in Harry True's First addition to Marion and part of a lot in Marion, $400.

Caroline Wilson to Stella M. Davies, one lot in Marion, $50.

Stella M. Davies and Thomas J. Davies to Elizabeth C. Bean, one lot in Marion, $2,500.

Wm. L. and Mary M. Lucas to A. A. Strause, 73½ acres in Grand Prairie township, $4,000.

A. E. Matchler to Stern I. Case, part of lot 1055 in Marion, $2,000.

James H. Leonard to Joseph L. Hastings, thirty acres in Montgomery township $1,050.

Mary A. Beals to Elizabeth C. Bean, part of lots 352 and 353 in Wallace & True's Third addition to Marion, $1,500.

J. W. Miller to H. S. Lister, lot 1113 in Wallace & True's Fifth addition to Marion, $100.

Frank Schaffner to Wm. Bain, lot 3164 and part of lot 3163 in Ryan's addition to Marion, $1,000.

Leo Hare to Dennis C. O'Connell, lot 95 in Marion, $1,200.

Benjamin F. Fox to Lucius A. Carhart 109 acres in Prospect township, $4,905.

E. A. Finefrock to J. E. Waddell, lots 2342 and 2343 in Kling's addition to Marion, $700.

John E. Waddell to E. A. Finefrock, lots 4201, 4300, 4301 and 4302 in Crissinger's Third addition to Marion, $500.

Henry E. and Mary A. Stowe to Lenira C. Schicksdantz, 2 acres of land in Green Camp, $300.

C. W. Lawrence to O. Preston Lawrence, the undivided one-eighth of land in Marion township, $700.

Charles Swartz to F. J. Burns, eighty acres in Salt Rock township, $4,000.

F. J. and J. F. Schultz to L. C. Schickadantz, lot 2142 in True's Fifth addition to Marion, $300.

Michael Beckel to Daniel Beckel, 120 acres in Richland township, will.

D. R. Crissinger to Cornelius Dwyer, lots 4324, 4323, 4328, 4338 and 4339 in Crissinger's Third addition to Marion, $750.

D. R. Crissinger to Fred Weinz, lots 4325 and 4340 in Crissinger's Third addition to Marion, $300.

Sarah Deal to David Gray, forty acres in Big Island township, $2,000.

Edward Wynn, by John Battenfeld, sheriff, to George E. Wynn, 160 acres in Prospect township, $5,500.

George E. Wynn to Addison C. Redd, 160 acres in Green Camp township, $5,867.68.

Addison T. Redd to Michael Waddell, forty-five acres in Pleasant township, $3,150.

Secretly Married.

Upper Sandusky, O., March 28.—Harley C. Platz of Mt. Vernon and Miss Leona Theres were secretly married here Monday night. The bride's parents wanted her to marry a rich Texan, hence the secrecy.

All druggists sell Dr. Miles' Nerve Plasters.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

The Warner & Edwards Store.

SILK DEPARTMENT.

Foulard Silks

We add to our line this morning some exclusive designs in the best grades of Satin Foulards, patterns that are artistic in the extreme, one dress length of a kind.

Roman Striped Taffetas.

These soft stripes are very desirable for waists.

$1.00.

Wash Silks.

We are putting the new wash silks freely. Plaids, stripes, cords.

35c. 45c. 50c.

Tucked Taffeta Silks.

From one of the best grades of 36 inch taffetas, in tucks half inch, three quarters and one inch apart the silks after tucking are 27 inches wide.

$2.20 AND $2.75.

WARNER & EDWARDS.

A. SCHULMAN,

of the Cincinnati Clothing Store of corner Main and Church streets, extends a most cordial invitation to their numerous patrons and friends not only in Marion, but all throughout Marion county to visit their store on

Saturday, March 30th,

and

Monday, April 1st,

their opening days not only in clothing, but a general display of their entire line of clothing, gent's furnishings, hats and caps.

In next week's issue of this paper you will read all about how cheap you can buy clothing of the

Cincinnati Clothing Store,

A. SCHULMAN, Prop.

Successor to Oppenheimer, corner Church and Main streets, Marion, O.

Don't be Humbugged

by buying the stuff offered by some other stores, but come to us where you get dependable goods.

Dash churns	75
Step ladders	40
Long handle steel shovel	35
Garden rakes	15
Best steel hoe	25
Felt window shades, 2 for	25
Best linen shades	25
Buggy whips	75 to 10
Solid steel curry comb	05
Horse brushes	$1.00 to 10
4 Tine forks, steel	50
Paint brushes	03 to $1.00
Whitewash brushes	10 to $1.00
Easter baskets	10 and 05

THE ARK.

143 South Main St.

J. B. LAYTON, - - - Prop'r.

WEISMAN HOME

Is the Scene of the Marriage of Two Richland Township People.

At the parsonage of Rev. W. A. Weisman, No. 333 Bellefontaine avenue, Miss Lillie Retterer and Mr. William Zieg, both of Richland township, were married Wednesday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock, Rev. Mr. Weisman officiating.

MANLEY IS DEAD

The Victim of the Terrible Accident at the Main Street Crossing of the Big Four

DIES AT THE RHU SANATORIUM

The End Comes at 6:40 O'Clock Tuesday Night—Remains Are Removed to Fies' Undertaking Establishment Where They Are Viewed by His Second Wife—Taken to Laltue.

Ransom Manley of Laltue was badly injured Monday afternoon about 5:30 o'clock at the Main street crossing while attempting to board a Big Four westbound freight train.

Manley had been in town during the day attending to some business, and, being night foreman and engineer at the stave factory in Laltue, had to return home in the evening. Missing the afternoon passenger he decided to take a freight back, and was coming south on Main street when the train which he attempted to board crossed. He ran south and at the same time took the direction of the train to catch it more easily. He caught the handle of a car at the watchman's shanty, but in stepping off the end of the pavement was thrown.

Some of the spectators, who witnessed the accident, were of the opinion that one car passed over him, but it was the belief of the doctors that the car passed only over his left hand, severing three fingers and leaving only the thumb and index finger. It is a question with the doctors how he received the other injuries and a wonder that he survived, so serious were they. His left shoulder was badly torn and lacerated, a great hole being torn out from underneath and the arm hanging only by the upper muscles. He received several scalp wounds and quite probably some fractures of the skull. Several ribs and his collar bone were broken, and his upper left arm received what is known as a compound fracture. In addition to all of those, the doctors were sure that he was injured internally. The train dragged him but a few feet when two men, who were witnesses of the affair, pulled him away from the wheels. He was taken to Long's barn soon after the train had passed, and Dr. A. M. Crane, Dr. Horatio Chisholm, Dr. A. Rhu and Dr. Herman Rhu, who were called, did all they could to relieve his sufferings, though they decided at once that recovery was very doubtful, if possible.

When carried into the barn, Manley was in a semi-comatose condition, but soon recovered his senses sufficiently to know how badley he was injured, and what was being done. His sufferings at that time were intense, but it was not possible to give him an anesthetic because of the condition of his heart and pulse, the shock having greatly weakened them.

Fies' ambulance was called at once, and, as soon as it arrived, he was taken to the Rhu hospital on south Prospect street. It was difficult to handle him or do much for him as he was so injured that almost every touch added to his pain. His clothes were cut from his body, and the remainder of his wounds dressed and given such surgical attention as was possible.

Late Monday night Manley's condition improved to such an extent that it was possible to remove the left arm at the shoulder joint. Saline injections were used frequently before the operation. They seemed to have much to do with the reviving as he did. He had displayed a wonderful resistance and vitality and next morning was better.

Manley died at the Rhu sanatorium at 6:40 o'clock Tuesday evening. Several of the relatives of the deceased were present at the time of his death.

Mrs. Manley, the second wife of the deceased, who with a child two years of age and her four-weeks-old baby are now inmates of the county infirmary, viewed the remains Wednesday at the Fies undertaking establishment, to which place they were removed about 8 o'clock Tuesday evening. Mrs. Manley was accompanied by Infirmary Director Baer and the wife of the infirmary superintendent.

Although she has been separated from the deceased for some time and was brought here some weeks ago by the infirmary directors in a destitute condition, her grief was affecting in the extreme, and, under the circumstances, pathetic beyond measure.

The remains were taken to LaRue on Big Four passenger train No. 3 at 11:20 Wednesday.

The funeral services were held at the residence of the mother of the deceased at LaRue Thursday afternoon.

Manley is a man of forty years and has been twice married, though he has been living with his mother of late. He leaves two children. He has several brothers, one of whom is A. J. Manley, the Democratic aspirant for the office of sheriff.

PHILIP ALMENDINGER

Dies at His County Home South of This City Wednesday.

Philip Almendinger, residing between Prospect and Waldo, died Wednesday at his home. He has been ill some time, suffering from consumption.

Mr. Almendinger was past forty years of age. He leaves a wife and family. He had many friends and relatives in this city, where he was well known.

A daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Edwards of Uncapher avenue Wednesday evening.

FINE MEMBERSHIP.

Koreish Temple Has Two Hundred and One Charter Members.

Koreish Temple, No. 151, Dramatic Order, Knights of Khorassan, held its first meeting Wednesday evening since its institution one week ago. The meeting was held at Canby hall and was largely attended.

Fred W. Peters, Imperial nawab, installed four of the officers, who were elected at the recent election. A committee consisting of W. G. Lucas, Fred W. Peters and Frank E. Coon was appointed to draft a constitution and by-laws for the temple, and report at the meeting next week.

The knights decided to hold their meetings for the ensuing year in Canby hall.

The report of the secretary was read and adopted. He gave an account of the expenditures for the institution of the lodge. Among other matters it showed that the lodge had started off with 201 charter members.

A degree team is to organized at once under the direction of Henry Gillett, royal vizier. It will get ready to attend to a class of not less than twenty which is to be taken into the temple in May.

The next meeting will be held next Wednesday evening.

WILLIAM G. LUCAS

Appointed To Succeed H. M. Ault on the Board of Elections.

The many friends of William G. Lucas will be pleased to learn that Secretary of State Laylin has appointed Mr. Lucas member of the Marion county board of state supervisors of elections, to take the place of H. M. Ault, deceased.

Mr. Lucas has received notice of his appointment, which was made Wednesday.

AT PROSPECT

Miss Eva Howison and Mr. Bruce A. Street Are Married.

The marriage of Miss Eva Howison to Mr. Bruce A. Street was celebrated at the Methodist parsonage in Prospect, Tuesday evening, Rev. Clayton A. Smucker officiating.

Foye Remains Buried.

The remains of the late W. B. Foye were taken from the receiving vault and interred in Marion cemetery on Wednesday afternoon. Mr. George Foye and Miss Belle Foye, a brother and sister of the deceased, were here to join the family at the burial.

Edward Finefrock of Prospect, ex-county commissioner, is quite ill at his home in that village.

Harry Bryan of north State street is confined to his home by illness.

OFFICERS ELECTED

By the Ladies of the Foreign Missionary Society of the First Presbyterian Church.

AT THEIR MEETING WEDNESDAY

The Home Society Also Selects a Delegate and Alternate to the Presbytery at Delaware—Session of the Ladies' Aid Society—A Social Hour Is Enjoyed.

The Ladies' Home and Foreign Missionary societies of the First Presbyterian church held their monthly meeting at the church Wednesday afternoon. It was quite well attended and of decided interest. Mrs. George H. Wright was the leader.

The first half hour was passed with the devotional exercises. Mrs. Edward Munnell opened the program with a very prettily rendered vocal solo which pleased to a great extent. Mrs. U. F. Seffner read an article, "Africa—Its Present Condition," which was not only entertaining, but very instructive. A song by the society and a prayer by Mrs. Barks followed. Mrs. L. W. Pierson read a leaflet, the title of which was "Forget Not." It was appreciated by the ladies. "What the Home Board Is Doing for Our Country" was the subject of a paper prepared by Mrs. G. Hagemann and read by Mrs. A. W. Shaw. It, too, was quite interesting. The query box on missionary work was conducted by Mrs. W. E. Thomas. The roll call responses were proverbs.

At the conclusion of the program, the ladies of the foreign society elected their officers for the ensuing year. Mrs. R. C. Howdish was re-elected for president; Mrs. S. E. Barlow and Mrs. O. W. Weeks, vice presidents; Mrs. D. L. Sellers, secretary; Mrs. W. E. Thomas, treasurer; Mrs. A. W. Shaw, secretary of literature; Mrs. D. L. Sellers, delegate to the presbytery which meets at Delaware in two weeks; Mrs. Charles E. Turner, alternate.

Mrs. W. E. Thomas read the annual report of the treasurer for the year just ended. It showed the society to have collected $110 for the year. The report was satisfactory and was adopted.

That ended the business of the foreign society and the home society elected Mrs. George B. Scofield delegate to the presbytery and Mrs. C. C. Fisher, alternate. Mrs. A. W. Shaw read the annual report of the secretary, and Mrs. B. F. Waples read the annual report of the treasurer. Both displayed the excellent condition of the society. The ladies sent away for missionary work over $100 this year, which is considered a very creditable showing. Both reports were adopted.

The resignation of Mrs. Fred Schaeffer, who was elected treasurer at the last meeting, was presented and accepted. Mrs. Schaeffer cannot attend to the duties of the office, owing to ill health. Mrs. C. C. Fisher was chosen to fill her place.

The Ladies' Aid society met after the home society adjourned. It was decided to give a free supper to the gentlemen of the congregation at some date in the near future. All three sessions were fraught with unusual enthusiasm.

A social hour, during which time an excellent supper was served, followed. There was a large attendance of visitors for supper. The ladies of class 6 were hostesses.

Probate Court.

Frank E. Click and Clara Gillett have been licensed to marry.

Daniel Uncapher has been appointed executor of the estate of Johanna Norris, deceased.

John C. Cummin has been appointed administrator of the estate of Thomas L. Sifritt, deceased.

Bruce A. Street and Eva Howison, Isaac N. Aronhalt and Kate Berry have been granted marriage licenses.

Elizabeth A. Griffith, executrix of the will of Thomas R. Griffith, deceased, has filed an inventory and appraisement of the personal property.

Everett Messenger, executor of the will of Elizabeth N. Messenger, deceased, has filed a report of the final distribution. The report has been approved and the executor discharged.

L. C. Clendenin, executor of the will of Maria Louisa Clendenin, deceased, has filed his first and final account in probate court. The hearing was set for May 7.

Patrick J. Monahan has been appointed administrator of the estate of Patrick J. Flaherty, deceased. Bond $800 approved.

The last will and testament of John Kraner, deceased, late of Waldo township, has been presented and an application made to admit to probate and record.

Earl J. Lee, executor of the will of Tabitha J. Lee, deceased, has filed his first and final account. The hearing was set for May 7.

Wm. Zeig and Lillie Retterer have been granted a license to marry.

Samuel A. Hollenbach and Daisy B. Huggins have been licensed to marry.

The will of Marenda J. Mealey, deceased, late of LaRue, has been admitted to probate and record.

LOST, STRAYED OR STOLEN—Sunday night, March 24, yellow and white rat terrier, white stripe down back of neck, straight, pointed ears, answers to the name of Snow. Valued as a pet. Liberal reward for the return or information of the same. Address I. C. Davis, box 58, Green Camp, O. 104-12-wk-1-c

New and Attractive SPRING SILKS.

An exceptionally fine assortment of Fancy Silk for waists is now ready for your inspection. A showing so extensive and comprehensive as to so well merit the attention of prospective buyers. That our prices are right, we need hardly tell you. The very foundation of this business rests on

LOW PRICES.

This lot Silks ranging in prices 75c to $1.50 the yard.

NEW SPRING DRESS GOODS. BRAID TRIMMINGS. JACKETS, SKIRTS.

ORIGINATORS OF LOW PRICES.

The Fair

OPEN NIGHTS UNTIL 8:30.

A Spring Greeting.

I. MARX & SONS

We cordially invite you to inspect our new Spring line of Clothing, Hats and Furnishings. It is now complete in every respect.

The Men Suits

Which we are selling for $7.00 are the best in material, make and finish. Their equal cannot be found. Men's new suits from $3.50 to $15.00. Men's new Pants from 75c. $2.75 and upward.

Boys' and Children's Suits

Is the largest assortment we ever had. The prices are the lowest on record.

Hats! Hats!! Hats!!!

Just from the east. All styles, all colors, all shapes. Men's boys' and children's Caps worth 25c, your choice 19c. See them displayed in show case.

SPECIAL NOTICE—*We carry a full line of merchant tailoring samples. Specialty boys' confirmation suits.*

I. MARX & SONS.

113 S. MAIN, : : : : : MARION.

MARION WEEKLY STAR **$1.00** MARION WEEKLY STAR

MEET ME AT FRANKS.

The Great Crowds of Spring Buyers Are Coming Here.

This store was never so attractive before--It's the best lighted and most convenient Dry Goods Store in the city. Our thorough system enables us to handle the crowds in a perfect manner. The new spring stocks which now interest you the most are the biggest and best selected lines of goods ever before in the house. Our vast assortments and our saving prices continue to draw people from cities from adjoining counties. FROM SATURDAY, MARCH 30, UNTIL EASTER WE OFFER SPECIAL ATTRACTIONS IN EVERY DEPARTMENT. A money saving opportunity that will delight and gladden the hearts of all who attend.

A Grand Easter Showing

of Tailor Made Suits, Separate Skirts, Silk Waists and Jackets—Variety and style that cause new buyers to come here in large numbers. High class Ready Made Garments at prices so low that buyers of this store alone can expect.

SUITS $5.00 TO $27.50. A range of Suit Styles that is actually astonishing, most every fashionable cloth and color, in the most approved styles—Our line of Suits at $8.75, $10.00 and $12.50 are world beaters.

SEPARATE SKIRTS OF CLOTH $2.50 TO $17.50. SILK $5.00 TO $39.00. Three Hundred New Skirts are here for your selection and it's hard to imagine a style that is missing. The latest flare shapes, plain or trimmed with fancy braids or bands of satin and taffeta silk, shrunk and sponged materials, with dependable linings. Our Silk Skirts start at $5.00 and we show an endless variety up as high as $39.00.

SILK WAISTS $3.98 AND $5.00. Silk Waists, made from best taffetas, flannel taffetas and peau de soie, showing the newest tucking and trimming effects in all the fashionable shades and black, all sizes, 32 to 44.

LADIES' WRAPPERS **69c** Buys a good Calico Wrapper with flounced skirt, worth 89c.

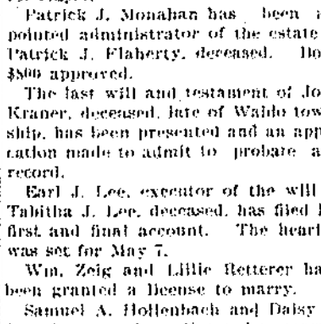
89c Buys a $1.00 wrapper, wide flounced skirts shoulder ruffles trimmed with fine braid.

$1.00 Buys our best $1.25 wrapper, elegant material, finely made.

Our Millinery Opening

will take place Monday and all next week—Its the event that people wait and watch for.

Our Millinery prices are a revelation to buyers accustomed to exclusive Millinery prices.



The very newest ideas in trimmed and untrimmed hats will be displayed.

Our artists have been working for a month—we will show the greatest variety of Hats for ladies, misses and children ever before in the store—low priced hats, medium priced hats, high priced hats, any kind you want, makes no difference, you save on every grade you buy.

Corsets—

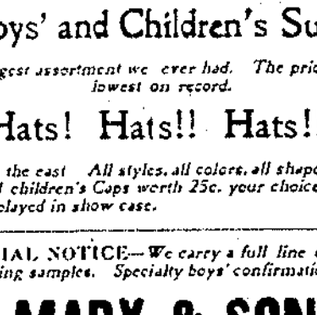
A Great Special.

The New Straight Front Corset for 50c.

It resembles a dollar model in every respect, comes in white, blue and pink, all sizes.

We carry a most complete line of R. & G., Royal Worcester and Her Majesty's, the three best corsets made.

In the Carpet Department.



The acknowledged headquarters for Carpets, Curtains, Draperies, Linoleums Window Blinds, Etc. Our Carpet assortment is the best and biggest in the city. Our Carpet prices are not equalled by another concern hereabouts. Let your own eyes judge for yourselves. The most convincing argument in the world.

INGRAIN CARPETS 25c TO 65c YARD. Upwards of one hundred rolls, starting from the Granite (cotton) Carpets to the Lowell Extra Supers, a variety from which most any taste can be suited.

VELVET AND ANNMINSTER CARPETS. The Spring colors and patterns are more beautiful than ever, and our line consists of the choicest patterns. Selections made here can be no other way than satisfactory.

WINDOW SHADES. Bring your wants here. We have the goods to fit any size window and can give you any color, all at a positive saving in price. We bought jobbers quantity of Blinds and we can take care of any order—none is too large.

LACE CURTAINS No end to the variety. The biggest stock of new Curtains ever in the store, matchless values at 75c, $1.00, $1.50 and $2.00 per pair.

LACES AND ALLOVERS.

Ecru Laces will be used more this season than ever before for trimmings, both wool or cotton dresses. We show an endless variety in the best patterns and widths.

VELVET RIBBONS.

15c For bolt of 10 yards of colored Velvet Baby Ribbon. We carry a most complete line of Velvet Ribbons in black and all colors, either satin or linen back, all at the lowest prices.

SENSATIONAL SELLING OF SILKS AND DRESS GOODS.

Lavish assortments of the proper fabrics in the best selling colors—You benefit by these prices.

50c Yard for new 89c Taffeta Silks, beautiful corded Silks with row of hemstitching between cords, all Silk in a full line of shades. Our special Easter price is 50c, regular price was 89c.

75c For swellest new $1.00 and $1.25 Silk Applique Taffeta, the prettiest of new Silks, all the good colors and worth up to $1.25 per yard, our price 75c per yard.

75c Yard for Foulards, the best $1.00 kind, 39 patterns of all Silk Foulards all new this season, satin or silk finish in the most desirable colors. This line is being shown in the city at $1.00 yard, our price 75c.

$1.25 Yard for Reads Lansdowne, a silk and wool fabric that is now foshionable for waists and dresses, 42 inches wide, in 14 shades and black.

$1.00 Yard for Redona Crepe, a new weave shown only by us, 46 inches wide, 7 shades and black, regular price is $1.25 per yard.

50c Yard for all wool, 45-inch black novelty dress goods. A line of good sellers that sold at 75c yard.

89c For the regular $1.50 shrunk and sponged black Cheviots 54 inches wide.

New White Goods for Graduating Dresses.

A great gathering of White Goods of every stylish kind, many new things shown only by us.

We show the new Allover Tuchings made from fine tucked Paris Lawns with rows of fine lace insertion between tucks. This is undoubtedly the most complete line of white goods ever in the city.

D. A. FRANK & COMPANY.

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A Plain Unvarnished Tale

By John J. a'Becket.

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Clarence Borden went bounding up the stairs, two at a time. The house was full of the uncomfortable gloom of a Fifth avenue abode the hour before the lights are turned on. Through sheer exuberance of health and spirits the young fellow let himself out readily in the matter of bodily exercise of any kind. His coattails, flying out behind him now in undignified fashion, were proof of his speed when in a hurry.

It was a little late, and he had a dinner on at the Knickerbocker club that evening. It was to dine Count von Stulz, a German officer from Berlin, who had served a letter of introduction on young Borden the day before.

As he whirled around the corner at the passageway on the second floor he nearly ran down a young woman who was leaving his sister's room with some haste. She was quietly dressed, and her dark eyes shone luminously in the warm whiteness of her face.

"Beg pardon!" said Borden in his robust, hearty voice, drawing closer to the railing and bowing as he stood to let her pass. He took her in with a swift glance as the speaking eyes were raised to his with a slightly indignant flash. Then the sweet lips seemed to part in a faint smile at his gusty apology, but her mouth resumed its curves at once, with something of a quiver, as she slightly bent her head and, clasping a huge paper box in her arms, walked down the stairs with great dignity of carriage.

"Sally," he exclaimed, bursting into his sister's room, "who is that deucedly pretty girl I just met?"

"I wish you wouldn't rush in like a cyclone, Clarence," returned Miss Borden petishly, as she stood with an irritated look on a face which, when she did her best with it, was piquant. "The 'pretty girl,' as you call her," she went on venomously, "is my dressmaker, one I employed on Mrs. Worthington's recommendation because 'she was such a poor girl and such a good dressmaker.'"

"Whew! What's the row?" blurted out Clarence with a provokingly cool stare at his sister's ruffled countenance. "Is she only a good girl and a poor dressmaker?"

"Oh, don't be so dreadfully coarse!" she cried, with a scowl of petulance. "I don't know anything about the pretty girl's goodness. I am not employing her for her virtues. But she is the kind of dressmaker who brings me a new gown which I want for the Sherry dance this evening and tells me that it is almost exactly like one that Miss Somers is to wear at the same place. And this Somers girl will get there an hour or two before me. She always starts about noon for some function that 11 o'clock in the evening is early for. Of course I don't suppose," Miss Borden added with breezy scorn, "that anybody would imagine I had copied her gown. But it is exceedingly annoying. I can't expect you to sympathize with one in such a thing. But that is the 'row,' as you elegantly call it."

"Well, you are in a jolly fix over it," exclaimed her brother, without any pretense at condolence. "What are you going to do about it?" he asked, with mannish philosophy.

"Do?" echoed his sister. "Why, I simply told the woman to take it back, entirely alter the trimming, get a different effect as far as she could and have it here by 10 o'clock at the latest, or she would not get any more work from me. The pretty girl said 'she would if she could' and was rather uppish for a dressmaker. What a stupid thing it is to mix up charity with business!"

"You're not addicted to that sin, as a rule, Sally," retorted her brother, with a quick grin. "How came you to go on to this beastly trick of the Somers girl? What a depraved thing she must be! Now look at me. Every man in the room will be dressed exactly like me, not to mention the waiters. And I'm not kicking."

"I shall be obliged if you will go away," said Miss Borden, with exaggerated dignity. "I'm worried enough. This woman saw the other gown by chance at Reilly's about 4 this afternoon."

"Well, didn't she do the best she could then in telling you of it? She isn't to blame for Miss Somers' taste in gowns, is she? It happens to be the same as yours, you know."

"Will you go away?" said Miss Borden angrily. "I'm not disposed to be catechised by the hour about my relations with tradespeople."

"Well, I think you're wrong, you know," remarked Clarence judicially. "It's pretty hard on that girl to have to make over your gown in three or four hours. It's a shame such a pretty girl has to do that kind of work anyhow. I hope you'll pay her for her extra trouble."

"You'll not have to pay her in any case," his sister returned with asperity. "For heaven's sake, go!"

Borden went. He kept thinking, however, about the pale faced, pretty girl who had made such a brave attempt to acknowledge his courtesy when she must have been furious over the lashings of his sister's tongue.

Count von Stulz was a man of the world and had the art of taking men and women as he found them. So he gracefully ignored the slight absence of mind his young host displayed at times during the dinner, although he didn't know whether it was a woman or an unpaid bill that was leading him off. They were both going to the dance. Borden purposely delayed their departure, so that the clock had already sounded 11 before they clambered into a hansom to repair to Sherry's. The young fellow, with a commendable brotherly feeling, wished to give his sister time to recover her usual control after getting the gown, which he felt quite sure would be brought to her in time.

When they arrived, he presented the count to a very smart woman who made play of literary work and work of society play and then departed to look up his sister. He had never before felt much interest in any gown of hers. His first glance was at her face. If that was "well dressed," the gown did not count so much, whereas if it was shrouded in a thundercloud Worth's noblest inspiration would not carry it off. Sally was radiant. If her mouth had been larger, her back teeth would have been in evidence, so expansive was her smile. Then Borden realized that he had never seen her looking so stunningly garbed.

"So she got it ready for you in time, did she?" he asked animatedly, a tone of triumph in his voice.

"Yes. There isn't a thing in the room that can touch it," said his sister, beaming with pride. "If I had known she had such good taste, I would have left it in her hands from the start entirely. Look at Miss Somers' gown! There she is over near the door. Imagine, if you can, that mine was exactly like hers four hours ago."

"I suppose it's all right, because you look particularly well," replied her brother, with masculine insensibility to anything but a general effect. "I hope you won't forget what she did in such a rush. There! Don't mess your face up with that kind of look. I want to bring up Count von Stulz and introduce him. I have no doubt he knows more about women's clothes than I do, and I don't want him to find nothing in you to admire except that pretty girl's good taste in your gown."

The next morning Borden was guiding his tandem through the park when he saw the pretty girl sitting on a bench with a middle aged, sweet faced lady by her side. She caught his eye, and he doffed his hat with quiet but pronounced courtesy. She returned the salutation by a slight bend of her head and then carelessly turned her eyes away.

"She is a proud girl, whatever else she is," thought Borden. He liked her

"There isn't a thing in the room that can touch it."

the better for it. Just then the leader got a trifle fractious and demanded his attention. He did not drive very far up the road and came back through the same part of the park where he had seen the two women. They were not there, but as he was driving out he saw them walking slowly along the path, the elder woman leaning on the arm of the other.

As his gaze was fixed on them and he was commenting favorably on the pretty girl's figure and the grace with which she carried herself, he saw the other suddenly falter. Her daughter helped her to a seat and anxiously regarded her. She had quite the air of being about to faint.

"Here, Benton," said Borden sharply, to his man. "Get up here and take the trap home. I want to get down. I'll walk back."

He dismounted and strode rapidly along the walk till he reached the seat where the two women were sitting. The elder one was very pale and had a fragile look.

He approached them and said in his honest, hearty way: "Your mother seems to be ill. I hope it is nothing serious. Can I be of any assistance?"

The dark eyes darted a glance at the strapping young fellow who had halted in front of them, and the most subtle shade of annoyance swept over the young woman's face. But his words were so sincerely respectful and earnest that there was no mistaking his course for anything but a very cordial act of good nature.

"Thanks," she said, with her contained air. "My mother felt a little faint. I am afraid she overtaxed herself. It will probably pass in a few moments. Pray do not trouble yourself about it."

"But if your mother has far to go had you not better take a cab?" he asked, with the same pleasantly deferential manner one it was impossible for a thoroughbred woman not to appreciate. "Shan't I call one for you?"

The girl hesitated. The thought had already occurred to her own mind whether it would do to let her mother try to walk to the Sixth avenue car when she had already so miscalculated her strength. There was no doubt about the cab as a desirable thing. The fare was the restraining consideration. It was such a matter of course for this young swell to think of a cab, and it was such a serious thing to her. However, she replied after a moment's quick reflection:

"Thanks. I think it may be better, if you will be kind enough to get us one."

Borden imperiously raised his hand to the driver of a Brougham and helped the mother into it with the greatest care. The young girl hardly availed herself of his extended hand to spring in after her.

"Where shall I tell him to go?" he asked.

"—— East Nineteenth street, replied the young woman.

He doffed his hat, and as he stepped back to give the "cabby" the address he slipped the fare into his hand.

"They talk about 'classes,'" he mutterred to himself as the cab rolled down the road. "No girl could hold herself better than that one, and she makes dresses for Sally!"

The next day Borden received a short note in a firm characterless handwriting quite unfamiliar to him, with a $2 bill inclosed:

Thank you for your kindness about the cab. I was very much obliged for the use of it, also for the loan of money for which find inclosed.

Margaret Swift.

"By Jove!" said Borden as he thrust the bill into his pocket. "How she got out of that! This is no common dressmaker."

Once or twice during the day when he found his mind running on the "pretty girl" he had scalled to himself at being so engrossed with her. He had asked his sister that morning if she had paid for the extra trouble with the gown. "Not yet," she had answered snubbishly and then suggested that he should pay his own bills and let her pay hers. "I don't know that I shall give her anything. Her prices are pretty good for a common dressmaker, and I shall give her enough work to do to make it pay for her to be careful."

He got the disgusted conviction that she did not mean to pay for the extra trouble. That afternoon he found himself heading for ——— East Nineteenth street. The Swifts lived on the fourth floor, front, and Borden was pleased with the cozy, sunny and refined feeling of their apartment. It confirmed him in his idea of Miss Swift.

"I thought I would call and see how your mother was today," he said cheerfully.

"My mother is much better today," replied Miss Swift, with some coolness. "She simply overdid things a little yesterday."

"My sister wanted me to give you this for your trouble with the gown. I don't suppose a man's judgment on dresses counts very much, but it seemed to me that she had one of the smartest gowns at the dance, thanks to you."

He handed her an envelope and rose to go. For a moment a surprised look dawned on her face. Then she promptly opened the envelope and picked out the crisp $10 note it contained. Borden had directed his attention to a print of Millet's "Angelus" on the wall and hastened to say: "I see you are fond of Millet. Do you like this picture of his more than any other?"

"I am very fond of it," she replied curtly. "Mr. Borden, did your sister send this money herself?" she asked. Her eyes were fixed on him and Borden realized that he was getting red. Subtle diplomacy was not the young man's strong point. If it came to a plump, innocent lie in the interests of decency or justice or somebody's comfort, he was not unequal to that; but he was too candid and honest to be Machiavelian at all.

"There was no fixed agreement about it," he said. "But she had mentioned the matter, and, being here, I knew she would be glad to have me attend to it. She was very much pleased with the gown."

"It was very good of you to feel this way, but really I cannot accept the money from you unless you assure me your sister sent it. It was not your dress, you know," she added, with a faint smile.

"Oh, but I have an interest in her paying her bills, and I know she will be glad that I thought of this," he retorted quickly. "How can you define what is your due because I am the intermediary?"

"I can," replied Miss Swift quietly. "There is no haste, and Miss Borden will have plenty of time to pay for this if she wishes to."

Borden took the bill with a sense of being balked. He regretted that he was so clumsy at anything like this. But everything the girl did became her the better for. He adopted another tack.

"Don't you think it would do your mother good to take a drive some of these pleasant days? She will get the air in that way without wearying herself too much. I drive a good deal, and I should be awfully glad to call and take you out for an airing if you will permit it."

The girl's eyes softened. She knew it would be a great benefit for her mother. The young fellow's good will was evident, and nothing could be more respectful than his manner. But her pride was up in arms. What could he in his position have in view by this benevolence to her mother and herself? They were too poor for her to accept such favors from a rich young man. But the drive would do her mother so much good! Why should she not accept it?

"You are too kind," she replied, with low toned earnestness. "If you can do this without inconveniencing yourself, I am sure my mother would be pleased and helped by the drive."

The result was that the next afternoon Borden appeared at the door in a two seated team and took Mrs. Swift and her daughter for a turn through the park and on Riverside drive. The visible way in which her mother drew in fresh strength, while her worn eyes brightened under the pleasant excitement of the motion, was a great consolation to Margaret Swift and seemed to be justification enough for her acceptance of the young man's invitation.

But there was a spot on the day's brightness for two of the party. As they were bowling along in the park they passed a victoria in which Miss Borden was taking the air in solitary grandeur. She glared stonily at the interesting spectacle of her brother and his guests and then tossed her head and looked elsewhere without a sign of recognition.

That evening at dinner she sarcastically remarked to her brother: "I was quite charmed at the charity spectacle in the park this afternoon. But if I were you I would send a coachman to drive this friendly dressmaker around. You looked a trifle absurd, and people will think you are very bad form. I really object, too, to having my dressmaker spoiled. You will want to ask them to dinner here soon."

Borden reddened with anger. He had expected some feline exhibition of petulance from his sister, but at her cutting remarks he felt a positive hatred of her.

"Haven't you learned yet that for you to oppose any style of mine is the strongest way to confirm me in it?" he asked contemptuously. "You can't feel an distressed over my acquaintance with this charming girl as I am moved to feel that it won't take her long to get your available measure. If you weren't a rich girl, I don't see where you would come in at all. Please bother yourself as little about my affairs as I do about yours."

"Well, I should think it was time for you to be a little disgusted with me if you saw your tailor or shirtmaker driving me through the park in a dogcart," she answered sneeringly.

"It might be a good thing for you if they had the bad taste to wish to do it. I don't find that there is a rush of men for that honor," he retorted coolly.

The next day when he called at the Swifts and asked when he might take them for another outing Margaret's face wore a troubled look. She hesitated a moment and then said firmly, though with some effort: "Mr. Borden, I do not think I need say that I appreciate your kindness, nor can I deny that it does my mother a deal of good. I will only say frankly, what you certainly know, that it is impossible for your sister's dressmaker to accept such courtesies from you. I have no doubt Miss Borden has expressed her views on the subject. She made them sufficiently clear to me yesterday. It is only what her world and yours naturally feel about such a thing. We can't make the world over as we can a dress, and we must conform to its judgments."

"Who cares for the chatter of that sort of cattle?" he exclaimed hotly. "I shall do as I please and not ask my neighbor how he likes it or whether he will approve it. I thought you were strong enough to do the same," he added in a softer tone.

"I am not," she replied quietly. "My dear mother does not appreciate this, and I have to take this step without any help. Pray don't make it harder for me by refusing to look at it in the same light. I know you do not doubt our gratitude."

"Well, you will allow me to call sometimes, surely," he asked with an aggrieved air.

"Sometimes," replied Miss Swift rather reluctantly. Her eyes fell, for his gaze was fixed earnestly upon them.

He did call two or three times within the week. His manly simplicity, perfect respect and eager attentions to the girl women had thawed her distant and constrained manner, and he was beginning to congratulate himself on arousing an interest in himself which he greatly desired.

But a few days later when he called with a big bunch of pride foxes their was a change in Miss Swift's manner. She was evidently troubled in her mind. At last he said: "You do not seem quite yourself this evening. Has anything unpleasant happened? Can I help you in any way?"

"Yes," she answered impulsively. "You can help me very much, and in the only way in which you can help me. I must ask you to give up coming here any more."

Her lips twitched a little, but she strove to retain her composure.

"Why?" he exclaimed at once. "Are my visits distasteful to you? Have I offended you?"

"No and yes," she said, with feeling. "My first impression was correct. Young men in your position cannot be friendly with poor dressmakers without exciting comment. I need not tell you that it is the woman who suffers most from such talk. You know this, of course, but I honestly believe that you have not given it any thought."

"Who has said anything? And what have they said?" he asked excitedly.

"Your sister for one. I received a note from her in which she said she would no longer need my services, though my work was satisfactory enough. There was no need of this. She could have simply refrained from employing me again. But she is a woman," added Miss Swift bitterly. "Besides," she continued, a little haltingly, "she may be very fond of you and may wish to screen you from an unsuitable association."

"Like me? She likes nothing but herself. Don't mind this vicious interference. She only does it to annoy me."

"Ah, what she does it for does not alter the fact that her stand is the one her world would take. She will probably use her influence to prevent other women from giving me work."

"Oh, she can't be quite as mean"—But Borden stopped. He felt that she would be fully "as mean as that" and that Miss Swift would see through any defense he might attempt for Sally Borden. So he took a different stand.

"Miss Swift," he said seriously, "you must know that I have conceived a high regard for you. It is absurd that a gentleman cannot tender the honorable attentions of a man simply because she is poor or because she employs her taste and talent in any honest direction as a means of supporting herself. It may seem premature to declare to you that I have the warmest feeling for you and that I would ask nothing so much as that you should return it. Even if you do not feel that you know or care for me enough to promise yet to be my wife, will you not permit me to come and see you as your friend until you know yourself better? Am I disagreeable to you?"

"Far from it," returned Miss Swift quickly, her cheeks suffused with color. "You have been too kind and considerate for me to have any but the kindest feelings for you."

"Then why will you not promise me to become my wife?" said Borden, with impulsive directness. "Margaret, I love you! I know that well enough. If you care enough for me to trust your happiness to me, say that you will be my wife. No one will say anything about the girl I am engaged to, I promise you," he added, with significant force. "Can you promise me this?"

The girl was struggling with her emotions and at last broke down. At this very moment, fortunately or unfortunately, Mrs. Swift entered the room. When she saw her daughter in tears, she rapidly approached her, crying out, "Margaret, what is the matter?" She looked at Mr. Borden with a mingled expression of pain, doubt and surprise.

"Nothing, mamma," said the girl, dashing the tears from her eyes and smiling. "Only—only I got a note from a lady I made a gown for, and she—has discharged me."

"What was the matter with it?" inquired the mother.

"I," put in Borden. "The gown was a great success. It is my amiable sister who has done this because she wishes to vex me. And your daughter wishes to discharge me because I have such a tad fitting sister, Mrs. Swift," he added suddenly, "I have just asked your daughter to marry me."

"Why, Margaret! Why don't you?" exclaimed the mother, with becoming simplicity and wonder.

"Mamma, I had not time to answer Mr. Borden," said the girl, smiling. "You came in just then."

"Oh! I will go right out," said the mother, somewhat flustered.

She did so. When they were alone, Borden, with a sunny smile, said to the blushing girl: "Why don't you follow your mother's advice? You have known me as long as she has."

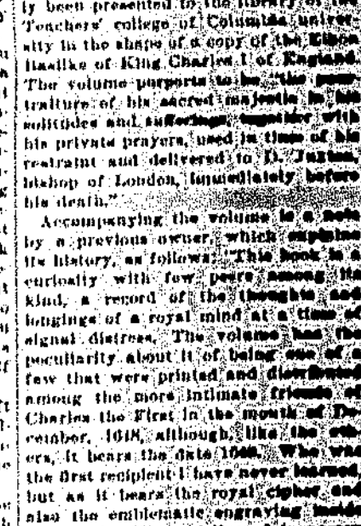
"If I were sure you knew yourself," she replied softly. "I am pretty certain of my own mind."

"And is that all that keeps you from saying 'Yes?'" he asked quietly, rising and approaching her.

She nodded her head.

He wrapped her in his arms and, bending, kissed her on the lips.

Miss Borden behaved very sensibly in the matter. She knew that it would be far pleasanter to be on good terms with Mrs. Clarence Borden and share in her social success than to ignore and be ignored by a girl who had been her dressmaker. Mean people can, of course, be quite clever. Sallie Borden was. So she simply "boomed" her brother's fiancee. It was such a romance, you know! The Swifts were charming people. It was so fine in the daughter, when they became related, to exercise her exquisite taste in doing a little dressmaking for a limited number of exclusive patrons, you understand.



"Margaret, what is the matter?"

stand, not for everybody, that her invalid mother might enjoy a few of the luxuries to which she had been accustomed. "We are all delighted that Clarence fell in love with her. You know what a set some of the best girls' minds for him, he is such a handsome fellow," Miss Borden said.

Clarence Borden was pleased enough at his sister's course not to inquire very closely into the reasons for her "change of heart." Sally Borden is actually fond of driving in the park with Mrs. Clarence Borden, who not only has the most stunning gowns, but is good natured enough to give her sister-in-law many "hints" about what suits her style best.

RARE BOOK AT COLUMBIA.

It Is a Copy of the Kikon Basilike of King Charles I.

A rare and valuable book has recently been presented to the library of the Teachers' college of Columbia university in the shape of a copy of the Kikon Basilike of King Charles I of England. The volume purports to be the portraiture of his sacred majesty in his solitudes and sufferings, together with his private prayers, used in time of his restraint and delivered to D. Juxton, bishop of London, immediately before his death."

Accompanying the volume is a note by a previous owner, which explains its history, as follows: "This book is a curiosity with few peers among its kind, a record of the thoughts and longings of a royal mind at a time of signal distress. The volume has the peculiarity about it of being one of a few that were printed and distributed among the more intimate friends of Charles the First in the month of December, 1648, although, like the others, it bears the date 1649. Who was the first recipient I have never learned, but as it bears the royal cipher, and also the emblematic engraving inside it must have been delivered in person to some one of the king's intimates."

The volume is still in a fine state of preservation, and its leather binding and gilt edges look almost as fresh as new.

WOMAN INSURANCE PLACER

New Field For the Business Activity of the Gentler Sex.

Brooklynites have often been called slow by the hustling Manhattanese, but it has always been understood that the term only applied to the male inhabitants of that borough.

An evidence of the Brooklyn woman's versatility and "up to datedness" was given the other day in a large Brooklyn insurance office. The clerks were busy tending customers and booking risks over the counter when a well dressed woman entered. She was good looking and carried herself with great assurance. A mysterious looking leather case was under her arm.

"Do you want to renew a policy, madam?" inquired a clerk in his best manner.

"Oh, no," she promptly replied. "I represent Messrs. X. & Y., the Court street brokers, and simply want to place these risks."

Thereupon the mysterious leather case, which proved to be a valise of prodigious size, was opened before the eyes of the astonished clerk, the necessary papers were taken out, and she proceeded as though a woman placer was the most natural thing in the world.

The success of the first woman insurance placer is freely acknowledged, however. It is related that she placed all the insurance she cared to with the company in question, despite the fact that on second thought many were considered questionable risks.

New York Loses the Dewey Arch.

A New York banker has purchased the Dewey arch and will remove it to his summer estate at Round Beach, Conn. It will be used as one of the gateways to the grounds and may be plainly seen from the sound.

TANGIERS AND THE SULTAN OF MOROCCO.

Hearing that Mr. Gummere, the United States consul general to Morocco, was coming in a warship to demand an apology for past discourtesies, Sultan Abdul Aziz promptly deserted Tangiers and removed with his court to Fez, the political capital of Morocco. Having landed from the cruiser New York at Tangiers, Mr. Gummere started overland after the fleeing sultan. While our affair with Morocco is by no means serious, it has aspects which are highly entertaining.

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BRUTAL BENDER FAMILY

Most Horrible Gang of Murderers In the Country's History

Twenty-eight years ago Kansas, flooded the whole country, was shocked by the discovery of the Bender murders. The Bender murders have few if any parallels in history.

The scene of monstrous crimes was committed in the midst of a peaceful, happy and prosperous community. Human blood was spilled like water for a few paltry dollars or even for so small a prize as the poor clothing worn by the murdered travelers.

The Benders drifted into Labette county, from whither no one ever

THE BLOW WAS SPED.

knew, early in the spring of 1872 and at once sought and entered a government homestead a few miles out from the town of Cherryvale. They chose a level bit of prairie land in a narrow valley, along which ran the main traveled *road leading from Fort Scott*, Osage Mission and other points to Independence, the seat of the United States land office.

This house was divided by a thin board partition, and underneath the rear part was dug a cellar about four feet deep, which had no stairway, but which could be entered by a trapdoor in the floor of the room. The front room was fitted with rough shelves and contained a small stock of supplies, while across the front of the outside a straggling sign announced that groceries were for sale within and that entertainment could be had for man or beast. The road ran within a few feet of the front door, and it was understood that the Benders did quite a thriving business with the many wayfarers who were constantly passing to and fro.

There were four persons in the family of murderers, two men and two women. Old man Bender was a German and could not speak a word of English. He was a morose and savage visaged man, who seldom spoke, even in his own tongue. His wife was also German, but she had mastered enough of English to attend store. Next came Kate Bender, the only daughter of the old couple. She spoke fairly good English, which indicated that the family had long been residents of America despite the inability of the parents to talk English. Kate was anywhere from 25 to 30 and in appearance was not unattractive. She had good features, steel gray eyes, a full head of wavy, yellow hair and stood about 5 feet 6 inches in height.

The circumstances which resulted in the discovery of these crimes were:

"In April, 1873, Dr. York, a prominent physician of Fort Scott, started to visit his brother, Hon. A. M. York, at Independence. Dr. York reached Osage Mission in the afternoon, called on some acquaintances and then rode out three miles and spent the night with a farmer friend. The next morning he was met on the road not a great way from the Bender farm, and that was the last seen of him alive. When his brother was reported missing, Senator York commenced to move heaven and earth to find him. Day after day he searched for a clew, but learned not more of him than the fact that his brother had been seen at a certain spot in the road and that he had then disappeared as completely as though the earth had opened and swallowed him.

"About this time four people, two men and two women, drove into Thayer, Neosho county, with a two horse wagon. They unhitched the team, fed the horses to the back of the wagon in which there was some hay, and then went to the depot and took a north bound train, buying tickets for Humboldt. No further notice was taken of the event until the team was nearly starved, when it was taken care of.

"A week or more after this occurrence a neighbor noticed the deserted appearance of the Bender farm. He made an examination of the premises and found a dead calf in the barn tied with a rope, and it was evident that the animal had perished from hunger.

"The dead calf aroused curiosity, then suspicion, and finally Senator York was notified. He came at once, and a crowd of more than 200 people quickly assembled about the Bender house. A farmer happened to be walking about the small plot of ploughed ground at the rear of the house with the rod from the end gate of a wagon in his hand, which he was using as a walking stick. It struck a soft spot and sank in easily. Spades were at once procured, and a party began in rapid digging opened a deep grave and revealed the body of John York. A thorough search of the premises and surrounding ground revealed other soft spots, and before the end of the day nine bodies were taken from the earth and stretched side by side. They were all black, and it was evident that the murderers had covered their victims hastily with earth and then carefully replaced the sod upon the grave. There was nothing to mark the spot but an unevenness.

John B. Grant, then a deputy sheriff in Labette county, was an eyewitness of the scene, and he thus describes it:

"A great stench arose from the cellar, so the house was pulled up and rolled from over it, but no bodies were found. The stench arose from the blood that had accumulated during the winter. With but two exceptions the description of the wounds on the bodies was the same. All were mutilated except as to clubs but. A hole about an inch in diameter was crushed through into the brain on the right temple and the throat was cut two inches around and to the neck bone. In the first room we found a keg of beer, with an octagon face and a long faucet before handy. This had been the instrument of death. Everything indicated that the manner of killing had been about as follows:

"When a victim entered the front room he was invited to take a seat and wait. A board was placed for him back of the stove. Then he was facing north with the back of his head against the thin partition and even with the west side of the door in the partition. Then the murderer would step to the back door and look up and down the road a mile either way. Finding the coast clear, he would step back, take the hammer and from behind the partition administer through the doorway a terrible blow on the victim's temple a little above and in front of the right ear. As the victim sank in a heap the body was pulled back until the head came over the aperture then the throat was cut, the blood flowing into the cellar hole."

Many of the immediate neighbors and residents of adjacent towns had almost miraculous escapes from death at the hands of this heartless family, but perhaps the most remarkable escape was that of a young man named Reed, to quote Landlady, "Happy Jack," who lived in Cherryvale. Passing the Bender place one day, he caught a vision of the handsome Kate on the platform, and after a moment's pause he turned back and entered. She soon engaged him in conversation and enticed him to a seat on the front bench. A few moments later he heard a *chill, peculiar cough from the door* step, and two travelers rode up and dismounted. Simultaneously he felt a peculiar, undulous motion as of something lightly and swiftly brushing past behind the curtain. This was the fatal hammer already started on its murderous mission when arrested by the old woman's signal.

Reed accompanied the two men on their way, promising to stop and spend the night on his return. He arrived at Bender place the following evening, and soon after two of his friends en route to Independence drew up to the door. He announced that he wished to send a message home by them, which Kate by every means in her power endeavored to prevent him from doing. He insisted however and thus again his life was saved. Soon after Kate became strangely cold and distant, and he retired to sleep in the rear room. About midnight a wagon drove up to the door. The old man went out and conducted the owner and his team to the barn, and soon after Reed heard a heavy blow followed by a scream then a rain of blows in rapid succession.

CAPTURED FRIEND THE SCHEME.

Kate arose and came to his bedside, but he feigned sleep. At breakfast next morning she asked him if he had slept well, and he replied in the affirmative, saying he had not wakened once during the night. A moment later he heard the noise of some heavy instrument striking the floor, and old man Bender came from behind the screen and joined him at table. Thus a third time his life was saved by his prudent replies.

What became of the Benders was never discovered, but it is probable that they returned to Germany or went to some South American country.

WHITE LADY OF BERLIN

Specter That Foretells Disaster To the Royal House

Rumor in Berlin [illegible] White Lady," the ghostly apparition that for [illegible] has been the harbinger of death to the House of Hohenzollern, appeared to the Queen of Holland [illegible] Queen Wilhelmina's mother, Queen Emma, is the only person who has seen the White Lady and lived to tell the tale.

There are [illegible] stories current about the White Lady, but the following is said to be the most authentic account of the ghost's appearance:

"One day toward [illegible] Queen Emma was walking in the park of her palace at The Hague, when she suddenly heard a piercing shriek. Looking around, she saw a woman in white [illegible] Negotiations [illegible] Queen Emma, [illegible] Queen Wilhelmina, [illegible] Queen Emma [illegible] Queen Wilhelmina [illegible] Queen Emma [illegible] Queen Wilhelmina [illegible] Queen Emma [illegible] Queen Wilhelmina

American Game Preserves

GREAT PRIVATE HUNTING PARKS WHICH OUR MULTIMILLIONAIRES ARE ESTABLISHING

If you are a multimillionaire and are desirous of getting rid of some of your surplus an easy way of doing it is to start a game preserve. A number of our richest men, among them George W. Vanderbilt, W. Seward Webb, William C. Whitney and the late Austin Corbin, have established game preserves and they have achieved satisfactory results. A number of others, encouraged by the success of their

Photo by Rice, Worcester, Mass.

CORBIN VILLA.

predecessors, are contemplating the purchase of large tracts of forest land for the same purpose.

Naturally and necessarily the owner of a game preserve must needs have a very long purse, for both the initial outlay and the cost of maintenance are enormous. The land is the least expensive part. In his attempt to found a great game domain in the Adirondacks William C. Whitney recently bought 22,744 acres of wild land for $30,000, less than $1 an acre.

But to meet the cost of stocking the park with all manner of fish, flesh and fowl the owner of a game preserve must dig down deep into his pocket. The bills for the keep of the animals and the pay of the attendants, keepers, watchmen, foresters, etc., on a large estate amount to a very neat sum in the course of a year. Establishing and keeping up game preserves is therefore a rich man's pastime and is likely to remain so.

Although the game preserve has been known for many centuries in Europe, it is new to the United States. Its objects are generally two—to preserve game for sport and to preserve and perpetuate the fauna of a country when in danger of extermination. The latter object, being most laudable, frequently earns unqualified praise, but opponents to the system of game preserving are not wanting. It is alleged with good reason that in many cases the founder and owner of a preserve purchases and allows to remain waste good arable land, the withdrawing of which from cultivation constitutes a menace to the state. This is certainly true, and it remains an open question whether the good or evil features of game preserving predominate in some cases.

Possibly the most successful attempt at a game preserve in the United States is the one made by the late Austin Corbin, the famous banker and railroad man, who died in 1896. Mr. Corbin's preserve is situated in New Hampshire, near Newport, Sullivan county, about 80 miles north of the Massachusetts line and about 25 miles east of the Connecticut river. It consists of about 25,000 acres of woodland and meadow, hill and lowland,

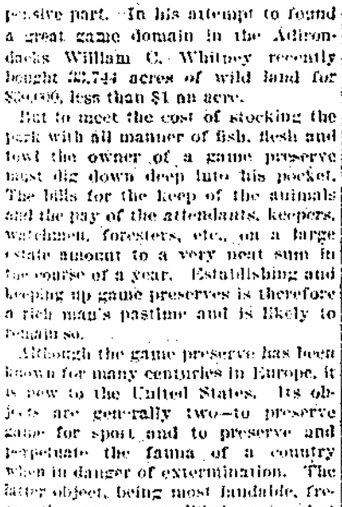

Photo by Rice, Worcester, Mass.

A BULL BUFFALO, CORBIN PARK.

and was at one time the largest game preserve in the country. In size it is now surpassed, but in stocking and furnishing it is still the peer of any.

Since Mr. Corbin's death, which was caused by an accident while driving about his New Hampshire grounds, the game preserve has been well kept up by his son. A slight idea of its extent and cost may be gleaned from the fact that to fence it required 30 miles of barbed meshed wire 8½ feet high at an average cost of $1,000 a mile.

Mr. Corbin's primary object in founding his great preserve was the prevention of the extinction of the native birds and animals, although many foreign quarters of the globe contributed to his collection. He was fond of hunting, and among the most interesting animals imported to gratify his taste were a number of the famous boars of Germany. This animal is the original stock of the domesticated swine and is very large, strong and fierce of disposition. Hunting boars is royal sport and not unattended with considerable risk. Mr. Corbin's attempt to domesticate reindeer was one of the few failures of the game preserve. The animals could not thrive without a plentiful supply of moss.

Of North American animals the Corbin preserve has a splendid collection. Moose and caribou from the north, elk and antelope from the west, red deer from the south, birds and fishes from everywhere, are only a few of the creatures in this representative collection. In the preserve are comprised more than 40 miles of running water, besides a number of lakes and ponds for the accommodation of the finny and web footed tribes. In stocking Mr. Corbin's princely domain small game was not neglected, and quail, partridges, woodcocks, squirrels and other small fry abound. Much of the estate is, of course, heavily wooded. It includes among other smaller elevations a tract known as the Cornish mountain.

Probably the most interesting denizens of the Corbin preserve are the bison, or American buffalo, as they are commonly called. This herd is one of the very few left in the country of the countless millions that roamed the western plains a generation or two ago. Mr. Corbin's idea in gathering the buffalo, which was only carried out after much work and great expense, was to stock the park and breed the animals. It is a sad commentary on American wastefulness that after months of research and endeavor, with a lavish use of money, Mr. Corbin was

Photo by Rice, Worcester, Mass.

ELK, CORBIN PARK.

able to procure only 16 of the noble animals. They have thrived and increased in number. As a rule the bison does not do well in captivity.

Mr. Corbin was born on the ground now covered by his estate at Newport, N. H., and when he built his country house there he incorporated into the new building the modest frame structure in which he first saw the light. There are two fine residences on the grounds besides extensive quarters for the employees, barns, etc. A complete system of intercommunication by means of telephone has been installed on the estate, so that the whole vast tract is under complete control.

The great and growing interest in game laws, game preservation, forest reserves and kindred matters should be decidedly encouraging to all Americans with an eye to the future. It is gradually being recognized by all classes that our splendid national resources cannot last forever at the wasteful and prodigal rate of expenditure that has prevailed in the past and that immediate measures are necessary to prevent the denudation of our forests and the extermination of our game.

The Envelope P. S.

No trick of the feminine letter writer arouses more mirth among postal employees than her propensity for scribbling her last words—and being a woman she has plenty of them—all over the back of the sealed envelope. The number of women who do this is amazing. The sealed envelope has come to be the place for the inevitable P. S. Formal notes themselves, otherwise irreproachable in get up, are not free from it. Such exposures don't imply an unalterable confidence in postoffice clerks. They merely stand for the eternal feminine. Of course the postoffice clerks haven't time to read all that is written on the envelope backs. Unlike so many of the practices of the sex, it doesn't even inconvenience them. But did they take the time what a lot they might learn.—New York Sun.

"MAN IN SHIRT SLEEVES."

Major General Chaffee Has Earned His New Rank by Good Service.

Major general is the title just given to him by the president of the United States, and it has been well earned, but it is open to doubt whether General Adna R. Chaffee fulfils more fully of that title than he does of the one of "The man in shirt sleeves" which he won at El Caney. However that may be, it is undoubtedly true that the latter title best expresses the quality of the man.

There is nothing fatuous about Major General Chaffee. He is a soldier, pure and simple as his record amply proves. The "man in shirt sleeves" is not a graduate of West Point. He enlisted in the civil war in 1861, a boy of

Photo by Pach Bros., New York.

MAJOR GENERAL ADNA R. CHAFFEE.

19, as a trooper in the Sixth cavalry in the regular army. He fought his way up to a captaincy, receiving two brevets for gallant and meritorious conduct. In the Indian wars that have taken place since Chaffee played a conspicuous part, gaining his rank of major "for gallant and efficient services." On Feb. 27, 1886, again "for gallant services," he became a lieutenant colonel.

In May, 1898, Chaffee received his colonel's eagles in the regular army and the stars of a brigadier general in the volunteer service. His good work during the short struggle with Spain is fresh in the minds of the public, the wound he received at El Caney being his third while serving Uncle Sam.

General Chaffee's most recent service has been in command of the American troops in China, where he still is. He and his men and their work in the Middle Kingdom have won golden opinions from most observers, although it is said that Count Waldersee is much displeased by the outspoken comments of the plain American "fighting man" on the conduct of some of the German troops. It is even whispered that the kaiser's government asked for Chaffee's recall, but the esteem in which the Washington authorities hold him is well shown by the fact that he is still there and has just been promoted.

DAUGHTER AGAINST FATHER

Don Carlos Is Being Sued For Appropriating His Children's Money.

Don Carlos of Bourbon, pretender to the throne of Spain, is kept busy when not intriguing against the reigning dynasty with his domestic troubles. Don Carlos by his first wife, who was distantly related to him, had five children, four of whom were daughters. When his wife, the Duchess of Madrid, as she was called, died in 1886, it was found that she had left her great fortune in trust for her children, assigning only a small allowance to her husband, who had shamefully neglected her and from whom she had been separated for years. But pretending to

Photo by Dittrich, Cairo, Egypt.

PRINCESS ELVIRA OF BOURBON.

a throne is expensive business, and Don Carlos is said to have appropriated the money to his own use. His daughters, among them the Infanta Elvira, are now suing him for their shares of their mother's money.

The Princess Elvira is the one of Don Carlos' daughters who created such a sensation in European circles four years ago by eloping with an Italian painter. She is now living in Algeria with him. Another daughter, the Princess Alice, is now serving in China as a nurse in the Russian Red Cross. She is married to a German prince, who deserted her because of the action of Don Carlos.

NO WISH TO LEAD.

BUT MRS. ROOSEVELT MAY HEAD WASHINGTON SOCIETY.

A Modest, Gracious Matron Is the Wife of the Vice President—Likes Little Fine Society, but Is Well Equipped to Fulfill Social Duties.

Although Washington society had been acquainted with the wife of more than one president when he was senator and secretary of the navy, it was not until the other day as the inauguration ceremonies that the Capital city really sized her up. To say that the impression made by Mrs. Roosevelt is wholly favorable is only stating the bare truth.

The Roosevelts will spend the time until the opening of congress in December at their country home at Oyster Bay, N. Y. There is much curiosity in Washington society concerning the position Mrs. Roosevelt will then elect to take. The position and social duties of "first woman in the land" may devolve on her owing to the continued ill health of Mrs. McKinley.

Mrs. Roosevelt is not fond of society, and no other woman in the public eye in America more cordially detests publicity of any kind. She has always preferred the quiet solitude of the Roosevelt country home at Oyster Bay to the diversions of society in New York or elsewhere. She is, however, a hostess of rare grace, charm and tact when called upon.

Charming is the adjective that best describes the woman who presides over the household of the vice president. Although not to be by no means haughty or exclusive, Mrs. Roosevelt is an aristocrat to her finger tips, without any of the pedantic notion that usually accompanies that term. She is simply a well bred, intellectual and accomplished American woman, whose interests are centered in her husband and children and who has a wonderful power of exerting influence while effacing herself. Her influence on her husband and his policies and consideration for her opinion are unbounded, for she is well fitted by training and education to be the consort of a man so prominent in public life.

Mrs. Roosevelt is the second wife of the vice president, the first having been Miss Alice Lee of Boston. She died a few years after their marriage,

Photo, copyright, 1900, by R. W. Thacher, Chicago.

MRS. ROOSEVELT AND HER YOUNGEST DAUGHTER, ETHEL.

leaving one daughter, Alice. To Alice Roosevelt, now a beautiful young woman of 17, the present Mrs. Roosevelt has been devoted. Miss Alice will be one of the greatest favorites in Washington society during the coming administration, for, together with her mother's good looks, she has inherited much of her father's ability.

The present Mrs. Roosevelt was formerly Miss Edith Kermit Carow of New York. She had been acquainted with the Roosevelt family since childhood, and it was predicted by many that she and the future vice president would marry when they grew up. When Mr. Roosevelt was married to his first wife, Miss Carow was abroad, and it was in Europe that he met her after his first wife's death. Her education was completed abroad, and she speaks both French and German.

The married life of the vice president and his wife has been an ideal one, for they are very much alike in many respects. Mr. Roosevelt's career as a politician and soldier has somewhat overshadowed the fact that he has also gained an honored place as an author, and it is with this phase of his many sided character that Mrs. Roosevelt is most in sympathy. She is a lover of books, and her reading and study have been extensive and thorough.

Personally Mrs. Roosevelt is of medium height, with fair complexion, dark eyes and hair and a very attractive smile. Mr. and Mrs. Roosevelt have five children besides Miss Alice. They are Theodore, Jr., aged 13; Kermit, 9; Ethel, 8; Archibald, 5, and the baby, Quentin, aged 3. Teddy, Jr., is the replica of his father, a lively, active youngster, fond of sport and outdoor life, as are indeed all of the Roosevelts. Like the face of his father, Teddy, Jr.'s countenance is decorated with a big pair of spectacles. Although he is often spoken of as mischievous, he is probably no more so than any other happy, healthy young American.

The Roosevelts are not rich as wealth is counted nowadays, but there is no doubt that should Mrs. Roosevelt choose to play a prominent part in Washington society her success is assured by her personal charm no less than by her husband's position.

Last year 7,778 cases of smallpox were reported in the United States against 2,487 in 1899.

NEW CLASS OF VETERANS.

Spanish-American War survivors Banded in Many Societies.

Among the legacies which the short and decisive struggle between Spain and the United States left to posterity the one that has attracted most attention is the formation of the various clubs of the veterans of the war. There are by last count scores of these societies besides two or three orders that were called into being by the war. The veterans are banded together in the Naval and Military order of the Spanish War, the Society of Santiago de Cuba, the Military and Naval Society of the Porto Rican Expedition, the Society of Spanish War Veterans, the Rough Riders' association, the Naval Order of St. Louis, the

Photo by Gutekunst, Philadelphia.

CAPTAIN WINTHROP L. CLOSE.

Distinguished Service Cross of the United States and the Legion of Spanish War Veterans. Points also exist by the National Society of the Spanish-American War, membership in which is not restricted to veterans.

The Legion of Spanish War Veterans is one of the youngest of these societies, but it has made rapid progress. One year ago it consisted of 10 camps with a total membership of 700; at the present time there are 50 camps and 1,200 active members. The second annual national encampment, or the general gatherings of the order have been known, has just been held in Charleston, Mass. The work of the order was reviewed and officers elected for the coming year. Among other matters it was decided that hereafter contributions will be taken up at encampments and the formation of a fife and drum corps was recommended. Captain Thomas F. Cluck of Boston was elected grand commander-in-chief of the legion.

The new commander-in-chief served the past year as senior vice commander-in-chief. He was born in Boston March 25, 1868, joined the Ninth infantry, M. V. M., in 1887 and attained the rank of second lieutenant. In June, 1898, his regiment was mustered in, and Lieutenant Cluck was appointed by the president on recommendation of the late Governor Wolcott to command the Tenth company, U. S. V. signal corps.

SOME QUEER FADS.

Miss Ethel Barrymore Reviews Photographs of Long Ago.

Miss Ethel Barrymore, the good looking and graceful young daughter of Maurice Barrymore and Georgia Drew, who has since her first stage appearance a few years ago climbed steadily

Photo by Phillips, Philadelphia.

MISS ETHEL BARRYMORE.

upward in popular favor, is starring this year in a comedy called "Captain Jinks of the Horse Marines."

The thing of the play is about a quarter of a century ago, and Miss Barrymore's part gives her an opportunity of wearing some gowns of that period that look very peculiar to modern eyes. She also affects what was at one time a craze among the fair sex, the "Grecian bend," an awkward artificial carriage of the body, the upper part being inclined forward.

A SMASH TO THE POLE

ADMIRAL MAKAROFF'S PLAN OF CUTTING QUICKING NORTHERN ICE.

Russian Naval Officer Proposes to Cut a Way Through With a Powerful Ice Crusher, the Unsinkable Distinguished Service.

Polar explorers for the most part, and they have been many, have as a rule relied more on their patience of privation. Most of the explorers have settled in the frozen north for a long stay, and then attempted to push on to the pole on sledges or otherwise. A few explorers have found the goal by an unfortunate harvest of their hopes and then attempted to desert the north or perished the heroic end of the world have come to nought.

For some reason another and quicker method of reaching the pole has not been tried. Admiral Makaroff of the Russian navy believes that it is not the pole in spite of it. He is no explorer in the ordinary sense of the word, but a naval officer of skill, experience and undoubted courage. Admiral Makaroff of the Russian navy believes that with the proper vessel he could steam the Ermak to within a few miles of the pole in August. He would then attempt to force a way through the ice to the pole in the short period of the year.

Vice Admiral Makaroff has a plan in mind to cut a way to the pole. It may be worth the while of the country gentleman, the explorer and the geographer to follow the admiral's plan. In fact the Admiralty should also be favorably impressed with our simple scheme. It is not impossible that he contemplates an expedition to the north himself. In fact the Admiralty seems to have decided that Lieutenant Schmidt after Admiral Makaroff's plans. In the spring of 1901 she was equipped and was undoubtedly put to sea crushing the ice of the gulf of Finland. She and her great sister ship, the Yermak, built by Admiral Makaroff, were the most powerful ice breakers afloat. Both ships could proceed at full speed through ice from 3 to 4 feet thick. Admiral Makaroff has attempted to obtain for the pole no shelters or otherwise. Almost all explorers have found the goal to be an unfortunate harvest of their hopes and then attempted to desert the north or perished the heroic end of the world have come to nought.

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Photo by Bierstadt, Washington, D. C.

VICE ADMIRAL MAKAROFF.

Ice has never been regarded the strengthened and is about to try for the pole.

An authoritative opinion is decided in regard to the Ermak and her possibilities. Most American naval officers doubt that she will accomplish her end but no one questions their loyal Russian. One such Russian officer, in particular, is inclined to the belief that the Ermak will ultimately be successful.

The Ermak is a big, heavy, clumsy looking steel vessel of many tons displacement and 10,000 horsepower. She is fitted with four screws, three at the stern and one at the bow under her forefoot. The forward screw, which has an engine located forward for its operation, is intended to bore its way through ice and to push it backward under the vessel. Most authorities believe that it is useless and could profitably be done away with.

Vice Admiral Makaroff is one of the highest and most distinguished officers of the Russian navy. He is 52 years of age and a splendid specimen of manhood. The admiral has paid many visits to this country, one in 1893 as a cadet and the others in 1896 and 1898. In the war between Russia and Turkey in 1877 he did brilliant service, for which he was decorated. In 1896 he was placed in command of a Russian man-of-war that made a three years' cruise around the world for the purpose of calculating the specific gravity and temperature of the water both at the surface and at different depths. He published the results of his observations, and the book was crowned by the Academy of Science of France.

In 1899 Makaroff was made rear admiral and chief of ordnance. In 1894 he commanded a squadron and in 1896 the battle fleet was placed under his orders. He has made a number of useful naval discoveries and inventions and is the author of books on naval subjects. Admiral Makaroff's high standing and reputation give weight to what would otherwise seem the ridiculous plan of smashing a way to the pole.

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CITY DEPOT.

West.	East.
No. 6.. *10:09 am	No. 10.. *12:51 pm
No. 13.. 3 28 pm	No. 8.. *10:35 pm
No. 3.. *11:00 pm	No. 66.. 5:40 pm
No. 1.. *11:35 pm	No. 12.. * 6:25 am
No. 37.. 7:50 am	

No. 14 leaves Marion Junction 11:10 p. m. Carries passengers to Meadville.
No. 1 runs to Marion Junction only.
No. 12 carries passengers between Meadville, Pa., and Chicago, Ill., only.
Nos. 37 and 38 (local) run between Galion and Dayton only.
No. 16 runs to Jamestown, N. Y., only.
Baggage will not be carried on trains Nos. 12 and 14.

C. and E. RAILROAD.

Leave.	Arrive.
No. 1.. 7:20 am	No. 13.. * 5:10 am
No. 5.. *10:25 am	No. 2.. 6:10 pm
No. 13.. 3:40 pm	No. 5.. *10:20 pm
No. 3.. *11:00 pm	No. 11.. 12:00 m

No. 33, local, 12:55 pm.
No. 13 carries passengers without baggage to Chicago.
Nos. 33 and 32 run between Galion and Marion Junction only.
* Daily. Nos. 37, 38, 14, 1, 2, 33 and 13 daily except Sunday. No. 13 daily except Monday.

BIG FOUR.

On and after Sunday, May 19, at 9:30 p. m.

Eastbound.	Westbound.
No. 36.. 10:55 am	No. 11.. 6:10 am
No. 2.. * 1:25 pm	No. 19.. 10:07 am
No. 14.. 7:07 pm	No. 8.. *11:30 am
No. 18.. 10:55 pm	No. 35.. 4:25 pm
No. 54.. * 2:45 pm	No. 56.. *11:30 pm

* Nos. 2, 54, 8 and 56 daily except Sunday.

Hocking Valley

South.	North
*No. 20.. 5:35 am	No. 21.. 6:15 am
*No. 32.. 10:15 am	*No. 33.. 10:15 am
No. 24.. 1:30 pm	*No. 15.. 4:30 pm
*No. 26.. 7:05 pm	*No. 17.. 9:00 pm

* Daily.

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From Marion to	
Columbus and Delaware	7:15 am
Sandusky and Bucyrus	9:10 am
Zanesville and Shawnee	12:00 pm
Cincinnati and Dayton	12:00 pm
Columbus and Delaware	12:00 pm
New York and Philadelphia	5:00 pm
Keowe and Norfolk	5:00 pm
Columbus and Delaware	5:00 pm
Sandusky and Bucyrus	5:00 pm
Bellevue and Sandusky	9:10 pm

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